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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 285 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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RE: INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Please Consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at 79, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Colombo according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to, Messrs. NARORAM MORARJEE & CO.,

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Bank Street, BOMBAY.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th Dec.	MALOJA		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA		7932
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,386
5th Jan	MANTUA §		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda*	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April.	NALDERA X		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA X	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	Narkunda*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA‡	8,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May.	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th Dec.	SICILIA†		6,813
28th ,,	MOREA		10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †		6,896
25th ,,	NALDERA		15,996
31st February	SICILIA †		6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA		7,952
18th March	SOUDAN†		6,896
24th April	SICILIA †		6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
6th Dec.	BANKURA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports 10-30 A. M.
7th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi 9 A. M.
8th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 10 A. M.
10th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war East&South Africa.
12th ,,	KANDALLA	

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 185.
Telephone No. 1956

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21 Nov.	10 Dec.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5303	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14 Dec.	28 Dec..
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7280	28 Dec.	17 Jan
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	2 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	168	105	24
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	122
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ..... AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. BANELL,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 393 000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Huskell, Esqr., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Nowson, Bart.
J. H. Hatty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Lasson, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Ambala Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,99,999.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over—Rs. 2,45,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,50,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C. ROY,
The Secretary
235/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
235/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1 Gross 10-8-0,
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

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(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied gratis and post free on application to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
P. O. JAMNAGAR
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

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STICKS
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

Cure Your Eye
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kazdi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

OPENING SHORTLY
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO
BRANCH AT SHAIK MEMON STREET
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort..
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Musjid.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN experienced PROOF READER, knowing English, Marathi and Gujarathi proof reading. Apply Box No. 9891, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9156

WANTED—A LEDGER-KEEPER, knowing typewriting. Apply personally on FRIDAY, between 2 and 4 p.m. to the Manager, INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle.)
A R9161

WANTED—A retired Hindu UNDERGRADUATE, who has experience in Charitable Trust affairs to attend for correspondence and accounts for two hours daily. Apply Box No., 9668 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9128

WANTED—LEDGER-KEEPER, Must have experience in Book-keeping and correspondence. Apply with testimonials in own handwriting to the ASSOCIATED WEAVING MILLS, LTD., 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 18260

WANTED—AGENTS in all Towns to sell our popular Eagle Brand INK PACKETS, EXTRACTS and FLUIDS. Write to THE BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Vadgadi, Bombay No. 3.
A R9140

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indispensable to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9000.

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring Health, Wealth and Happiness. Extra income for Servants, Munims, Clerks and Commission Agents assured. Write soon enclosing one anna postal stamp to M. R. TRIVEDI, Nawa Naka, Rajkot (Kathiawar, India).
A R9142

WANTED—For Upper India, a FIRST CLASS SPINNING MASTER, well conversant with Tweedales and Smalleys Plant. Apply immediately stating qualifications and lowest terms acceptable to Box No. 9885 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 18243

WANTED—PRINCIPAL for the Dayal Singh College, Lahore, on salary Rs. 500-30-800 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Will be required to teach English. Apply stating age to:—SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College secretary, Dayal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore.
A 18218

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 253/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.

WANTED—An energetic and enthusiastic MANAGER for Organising and Supervising the Nagpur Gorakshan Sabha work including visits daily, press and office management. Salary Rs. 60—3—75 per mensem. B. A. G. with office experience will be preferred. Applications should be sent to the undersigned with testimonials before the 22nd of December, 1923. W. R. PORANIK, High Court Pleader, Secretary, Gorakshan Sabha, Nagpur. 15th November, 1923.
A R9088

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET—Cool, Light and Airy recently painted. 1st Floor above Hoar and Co., 139, Esplanade Road. Floor space 74 ft. long, 42 ft. wide, there is also Verandah and three small rooms. Rent Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Apply:—Hon'ble BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY TRUST, Alice Building, or HOAR AND CO.
C 18266

MEADOW STREET, FORT, Prince Buildings third floor. Apply to S.V. SIVJI Royal Terrace, oppo. Colaba Station. Telephone No. 4769.
C R9145

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE in Arts, proficient in coaching up students for examinations seeks SITUATION as Teacher or Private Tutor. Box No. 9888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9139

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND—Model 85—Lately overhauled. An absolute bargain. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
JA 18153

FOR SALE—Used CARS and LORRIES of well-known make, Daimler Brisco, Clement-Bayard, Stoyer, Studebaker, Austin, Vinot and Citroen. Lorries: White United and Thornycroft. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
JA R9152

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 5 Seater Car, in perfect condition, run 6000 miles, painted upholstered and thoroughly overhauled. Reasonable offer considered. Must sell as owner leaving station. Also one Chevrolet, 5 Seater, 1923 model, in working order, Rs. 1400:- apply immediately to Post Box 616, G.P.O. Bombay.
JA R9143

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS for well-known Hindi Bitaishi monthly magazine. 2/8-BITAISHI KARYALAY, Sarangpur. C.I.
P R9149

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1918—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., which Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Tests and all other Commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.— FINANCIAL PARTNER, wishing to earn over Rs. 1,000 monthly by investing 8,000/10,000 rupees in commercial college to be started at Bombay by experienced master hand. Box No. 9890, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R9150

PROFESSION.

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESH WAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle

SPORTS.

EXPERT TIPSTER will give his clients on the race course, dead certainties. Reward if satisfied. Furnish your full address to Post Box 926, Bombay.
S R9148

WHEN KNOWLEDGE BEGINS, SPECULATIONS ENDS.

RACE TIPS.

Follow the race tips taken out by form and combined with Astrology. 80 per cent. result correct during the last Poona season. Try your luck while you enjoy the sport. Highest dividends paid on my selections during the Poona season. Tips available after 11 on race day. Fee Rs. 5.

S. MANDAIL.

Empire Hindu Hotel. Opposite Bori Bunder.
S R9157

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

FOR X'MAS SALE—Gents art silk cream colour Munnar 70 by 10 at 1/15 each. R.N. DAGA, Clive Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta.
T R9136

USE Swadeshi best BOOT CREAMS Blac and Brown. INDUSTRIAL WORKS Dewas.
I R9067

PARIS CALENDARS, size 30 by 12 As. 6 photos attached Paris Beauties. Dozen Rs. 3-12-0., postage extra. List Free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY.
T 9142

X'MAS.—Our R. C. L. RUGS will make a GRAND XMAS PRESENT; only Rs. 12-8-0 if not approved may be returned. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, Bangalore.
T 18249

THEROZ FUEL—We Can Show You Dozens Of Ways to use it. For Private Use it is A Boon. For Dealers it is A Profitable Line. Apply S. IBRAHIM BROTHERS, Agents, 7, Sembudoss St. Madras.
T R9064

BUILDING STONE—Excellent, Cheap, exact to customers' requirements, can be had from Messrs. C.A. Gaya & Co's. Quarry Versova Road, Andheri. All possible facilities provided.
T R9125

A BOON.—Don't forget to order for our well-known K. C. L WOOLLEN RUGS in charming patterns made out of pure Persian Wool, worth any day Rs. 25. Now sold for Rs. 12-8-0. If not found satisfactory may be returned:—KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, BANGALORE.
T 18241

DON'T WORRY YOURSELF.—Here! We suggest the XMAS PRESENT, i.e., one of our all wool TRAVELLING RUGS, priced K.C.L. Rs. 12-8-0 size 56 x 60" in charming patterns. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LD., Hebbal, BANGALORE.
T 18250

DO YOU LIKE PLANTAIN chips fried a la Malabar? Slice plantains thin and fry in COCOGEM. Delicious and crisp as COCOGEM is flavourless and odourless. As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. tins. Delivery Paid. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T21 17644

COINS ARE MADE IN THE MINT But actually money is made by making purchases at the Right Places. Don't delay. Buy one of Our K. C. L. WOOLLEN RUGS in charming patterns, nice and soft size 50 x 60 Price only Rs. 12-8-0. First come first served THE KAISER-I-HIND MILLS, LIMITED, Herbal, BANGALORE.
T 18253

ALERT.—We advise our Friends to Count twice before they pay. We are offering our well-known K.C.L. RUGS made out of pure Persian Wool in most charming patterns not only Rs. 12-8-0 each, which is worth Rs. 25/- any day and we guarantee to take back the rugs if not found satisfactory:—THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., HEBBAL, BANGALORE.
T 18252

SOAP MANUFACTURERS—For cheap Dhobi Soap why buy oil at three times the price when we offer our excellent soap stock (already neutralized with caustic and requires only boiling down to make Dhobi Soap) at Rs. 37-11-0 per barrel of 346 lbs. nett F. O. R. Ernakulam including barrel. Discount on ton orders. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 18042

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	307
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Remington 7 75,	80
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 80, 120,	140
Oliver 5, Rs. 90, 3 100, 3, 125,	0
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	195
Underwood 5 latest Rs. 290, Brief 155,	180
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 220,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	310
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	
Yost 29, latest, new types,	190
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 158, Leather Case	180
Gujarati Remington 3, little used,	300

Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers Repairs. NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Exports Opp. Perit Institute Hornby Road Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for 1 month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand typewriters, all makes, standard and portable, from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 38

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
MALARIAL FEVER
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a Right good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
NEOCURO
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

PLEASE NOTE that the firm of WEAVING SUPPLIES, LTD., trading in Bombay at 381, Hornby Road, a company registered in England has been changed by resolution and confirmation by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to the title of JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LTD.

This change of title is simply to bring it into line with the title of the Blackburn Works, who are the makers of MILL STORES of high quality particularly BEALDS, REEDS, BOBBINS, TEMPLES, LAGS, ETC., of which large assortments are always in stock in the Bombay Godown.

Mr. WALTER JONES, one of the partners, is at present in Bombay when enquiries at the above address will receive his personal attention.

WALTER JONES.
Director and Secretary.
Agents: The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN, capable of teaching the highest classes. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 by annual increment of Rs. 20. in 5 years after confirmation. The selected candidate will be required to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of December 1923.

DEWAN, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 25th November, 1923.
18196

FOR SALE.

OLD MILL MACHINERY.

7 Roller and 3 flat Cards.
2 Drawing, 2 Slubbing 3 Intermediate.
6 Roving and 16 Ring Frames.

The above are opened out and packed in cases.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, M. S. K. Mills Co., Ltd.
Gulbarga (G.I.P. Railway
18149

RE. THE ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders, who have not yet paid the balance of Allotment Money, in spite of several reminders, posted to their registered addresses, to pay the said amount before the 10th proximo failing which the Liquidator's Attorneys Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, will be instructed to execute the Order against them.

Dated this 28th November, 1923.
Per Pro. N. H. Moos,
A. F. CHINOY,
18211 Official Liquidator.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OR CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "HAKODATE MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on beg cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Chamber on THURSDAY, the 13th December, 1923, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Jamnadas Parbhudas—Regarding additional tax (riot tax) imposed in respect of premises Nos. 50-54 and 1, Islampura Street, and premises Nos. 77-79, Girgaum Back Road, C Ward.

2. Letters from Mr. Bhika Maian Patel on behalf of the Mayawat Gamudia Community—Thanking the Corporation for granting them a plot of land for the disposal of their dead.

3. Letter from Messrs. Aratoon and Co.—Making certain suggestions in connection with the levy of Town Duty on Spirits.

4. Letter from Swami Lavananand—Regarding the use of Sabne Nasal Douche for the prevention of Influenza and other diseases.

5. Letter from Mr. J. D. Ashburner—Suggesting that fortnightly band performances should be provided at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens at Malabar Hill.

6. Letter from Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Solicitors—Regarding an application made by their client Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia for permission to erect a building at Bapu Khote Street.

7. Letter from the Manager, Ripon Aerated Water Works, Love Lane, Mazagon—Regarding the condition of roads at Love Lane, Mazagon.

8. Letter from Mr. J. Mackwan and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by certain motor repair works carried on on the ground floor of a building adjacent to the Church Mission property at Chunam Lane.

9. Letters from Mr. Ganoo Ramji Gurav and others, Mr. Krishnaji Chanuji Rane and others and Mr. Gopal Narayen Kadam and others—Regarding the Municipal requisitions for the removal of their huts at Parel Tank Road.

10. Letter from Mr. Narotamdas Haribhai Parekh—Suggesting the appointment of paid workers to teach principles of sanitation to the masses in the City.

11. Letter from Mr. M. J. Master—Suggesting that the wooden stand placed opposite the Victoria Terminus for the use of Tramway passengers, may be removed.

12. Letter from the Secretary, International Engineering Syndicate—Offering to advise the Municipality in Engineering undertakings.

13. Letter from the President of a meeting of the Muslim residents of Khoja Street—Forwarding a resolution thanking the Corporation for their resolution to remove the night soil depot and latrines near a Mosque in Khoja Street.

14. Letter from the Secretary, Sanitary Association, Ahmedabad—Inviting the Corporation to send delegates to a Sanitary Conference to be held at Ahmedabad.

15. Letter from Mrs. Shevantibai Nikambe—Requesting that the Corporation may increase the grant towards her institution for Indian Ladies.

16. Letter from Mr. Vithal Narayen Savant—Regarding inadequate water supply at Seth Anandji Nanji's chawls at Supariwadi Road.

17. Letter from Mr. Shamji Korsi—Regarding the nuisance caused by a drain near his shop at Mazagon.

18. Letter from Mr. Passoo Bharmal—Regarding the condition of Mr. Sheriffboy Thavet's house at Mazagon.

19. Letter from Mr. Jivan Karimad and others—Suggesting that the site of the stables at Love Lane, Mazagon, and the surrounding property may be acquired by the Municipality and be utilized for stabling hack Victorias and horses.

20. Letter from Mr. V. T. Mulherkar—Regarding inadequate supply of water on the second floor of Navaikar's Building at Girgaum.

21. Letter from Mr. Girjashankar Ravishankar—Regarding the nuisance caused by dust on a portion of Girgaum Road.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

22. Recommending that in reply to their letter complaining about the condition of a washing place and of the rear portion of the Marwadi Chawl, Badamwadi, Girgaum Back Road, and about the locking up of certain water-closets thereat, Mr. A. M. Potdar and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

23. Recommending that a letter from Mr. B. D. Shapuria, regarding insufficient supply of water at Shaparia Mension, Agripada Chawl Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

24. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Ganoo Dhagoo and others, regarding the alleged severance of a water connection at premises No. 214, Pitamber Wadi, Lady Jamsetji Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

25. Recommending that letters from Mr. D. Nesbitt and others and Mr. S. V. Thakar and others, regarding nuisance caused by dirty water and kutchra thrown from a neighbouring house in front of Mr. Madhavji Premji's chawl at Mugonal and other matters, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

26. Recommending that in reply to their letter, complaining about the nuisance caused by road dust entering their shops on Bhuleshwar Road and suggesting that the hours of watering the roads may be changed, Messrs. Madhavji Devji and Brothers be informed that the hours of road watering cannot be changed as the roads cannot be watered when the street mains are not charged with water.

27—28. Statements of Budget transfers in respect of amounts (27) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (28) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

29. Recommending that one further extension for a period of one year be granted to Mr. Shamrao N. Chachad, Chief Clerk of the Committee's Office.

30. Submitting certain questions regarding the application of the Rent Act to premises rented for Municipal Schools.

31. Explaining certain points in connection with their revised Budget Estimates for 1923-24.

32. Regarding the question of establishment by the Corporation of Technical Schools.

33. Requesting that the Primary Education Committee's report on the Committee's proposals for the location of Municipal schools in buildings of their own be expedited.

34. Stating that the Committee are of opinion that a monthly contribution of Rs. 300 be given to the Depressed Class Mission Society.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

35. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

36. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

37. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

38. Regarding proposals for laying out the Mahim Park land east of Cadell Road as a maidan or playground.

39. Requesting sanction to a further strip of Municipal land at Dadar, Kumbharwada Road, admeasuring about 38 square yards being sold to Mrs. Joana Maria Dias.

40. Requesting approval to a 15in. stone ware pipe drain being substituted for the old pattern V shaped storm water drains on both the sides of a portion of Dongri Street.

41. Requesting approval to new pattern water entrances and manholes over the drain being provided in a portion of Masjid Bunder Road.

42. Regarding the nuisance caused to passengers at the Colaba Railway Station by the sweeping of Railway compartments.

43. Submitting a report on the question of the amendment of Section 301 (1) of the Municipal Act, in regard to the compensation payable in respect of properties acquired for street improvement.

44. Regarding the revised time-table of local trains of the G. I. P. Railway.

45. Requesting approval to an estimate amounting to Rs. 52,000 for the cost of constructing a chord-bund along the Municipal Kutchra Railway Line from Kuria to Deonar and of shifting of the present loop siding.

46. Regarding the question of changing the name of Khoja Street in C Ward.

47. Requesting approval to the conditions on which Government have granted permission to Municipal Fire Engines to use their newly constructed 20 approach road to the Rocky Hill Estate.

48. Forwarding the reports of the Bombay Veterinary College, etc.

49. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.

50. Submitting a report as to the choking of a sewer in Parel Back Road.

51. Requesting approval to a plan and an estimate for lining in a plot of ground at Love Grove Road.

52. Submitting a report as to the closing of a road from Cadell Road to the sea between Mr. Dossani's premises and Scottish Orphanage playground.

53. Requesting sanction to revised estimates in connection with the Victoria Road Overbridge and the acquisition of certain additional areas.

54. Regarding the steps taken for catching and killing rats in B, E, F and G Wards of the City.

55. Reporting that the latrines and urinals located in front of a mosque at the junction of Tulsi Pipe Road and Fergusson Road have been demolished and the site cleared.

56. Regarding the compse of a wall at Dummer Lane which resulted in the death of a boy aged ten.

57. Reporting on the question as to the legality or otherwise of recovering differences for the period for which taxes have already been recovered in respect of properties.

58. Regarding the nuisance caused by the over-flow and surcharge of sewers at Lower Parel in the Delisle Road District.

59. Further consideration of draft new Building Bye-Law No. 44A.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

60. Regarding a proposal to concede to the Corporation the right to determine the number and locality of liquor shops in the City.

61. Forwarding a Bill further to amend the Municipal Act so as to include Section 3-A of the Act in Sub-section 2 of Section 499 of the Act.

62. Bombay Improvement Trust memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.

63. Letter from the Municipal Auditors—Regarding the shortage of Loan Funds and other matters.

64. Letter from Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation from the 12th January, 1924.

65. Municipal Secretary's Memorandum—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

66. From Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—(a) For expressing opinion that one Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensary should be opened in each ward of the City and (b) letter from the Vice-President, Bombay Ayurvedic Medical Society, on the same subject.—

67—69. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(67) For appointing a Committee to report on the working of all Municipal and Aided Dispensaries (68) for expressing opinion that the urinal between two Hindu Temples in Ful Gully at Bhuleshwar should be removed as early as possible to a less objectionable site and (69) for requesting the Commissioner to expedite the completion of works in connection with the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Sneth Governbhandas Soondersas Medical College.

70. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For requesting the Committee regarding the transfer of the Improvement Trust to report as to the advisability of amalgamating the Development Department of the Municipality with the Improvement Trust.

71. From Mr. Damodardas Hatridas—For having a Municipal fruit and vegetable market built in Mahim.

72. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Talsee—For obtaining from the Commissioner the names and particulars of all the Municipal Officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and above who are superannuated with his recommendations as to the fitness or otherwise for service of each of them.

73-74. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—(73) For requesting the Commissioner to invite the attention of the Queen's Road and Walkeshwar Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds Committee to the grievances of the mourners using the Walkeshwar Burning Ground and (74) for asking the Commissioner to request Government to stop golf being played on the Oval and to permit its being used for horse-riding.

75. From Mr. Ranchhordas H. Gandhi, seconded by Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of removing a kutchra cart and a urinal facing the Jain Temple at the junction of Rika Street and Bapu Khote Street.

76. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai—For conveying to Government the Corporation's opinion that nomination of members by Government to the Corporation is no longer necessary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

77. Regarding the extension of free medical relief in the City.

78. Regarding the question of granting a plot of land at Dadar for the location of certain Schools conducted by the General Education Institute, Dadar.

79. Regarding the revision of the charges for the supply of electrical energy.

80. Regarding insufficient supply of water at several places in the City.

81. Regarding certain amendments in the Municipal Act.

82. Regarding the Tramways Company's proposals regarding conditions and rates in connection with the supply of electrical energy.

83. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committees' proceedings.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th December, 1923.
C18403

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Strand Road, Post Box No. 122.
18212

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 73, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1923.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By the order of the Board of Directors.
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 28th November, 1923.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th December, 1923 to 29th December, 1923, (both days inclusive).
C18257

"THE MYSORE HOME."

BOARDING AND LODGING for a limited number of High Class Hindoos Vegetarian only. The house well adjusted to Myoreans and other South Indians. Quiet, clear and cosy place. Surrounded by a garden in a spacious compound, 3 minutes' walk from tram and train. Seats booked from the 6th Dec. 1923. For further particulars, please see the undersigned at the premises any day between 7 and 10 a.m.

Opening Day of the Home 16th Dec., 1923.
MANAGER,
The Mysore Home,
Girgaum Back Road,
Behind Y.M.C.A., Next
to Queen Mary's School.
R9154

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24.

OWING to the departure of His Excellency The Governor from Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, the 1st Extra Meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 7th December, and not as previously advertised.

(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18089

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24.

WHEREAS during the last Bombay Race Meetings several persons were found to be making books within the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club and receiving money for bets on the races run at those Meetings. Now the public are hereby notified:—

FIRST that under the License granted by the Government of Bombay to the Western India Turf Club in pursuance of the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act (Bombay Act No. III) of 1912 the only legalised method of betting on the Races run at the Meetings of the Western India Turf Club held on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses is by means of the Totalisators erected for the purpose within the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club.

SECONDLY that under the Rules of Racing of the Western India Turf Club the Stewards of a meeting have control over all Stands, Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of the meeting with power to exclude at their discretion any person from all or any of those places.

THIRDLY that the Public will in future be admitted into the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club upon condition that if they desire to bet on the Races run on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses, they will observe the terms of the License held by the Western India Turf Club and will bet through the medium of the Totalisators only, and

FOURTHLY that any person hereafter found making a bet or giving reasonable cause to be suspected of making a bet either as a Bookmaker or with a Bookmaker, or person for the time being acting as a Bookmaker, within any of the Stands Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of any Race Meeting held on the Race Courses of the Western India Turf Club at Bombay and Poona, will be liable to be summarily ejected from the premises of the Western India Turf Club as an undesirable person, and will be refused admission to those premises again.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1923.
By order of the Committee of the
Western India Turf Club.
(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18088

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that our clients's MEHTA has LOST this day between the office of Messrs. Rally Brothers and the Currency Bank, two Currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, bearing the following numbers WD/5 09906 and WD/5 14785.

Public are hereby warned not to deal with any persons in the same notes. Any person giving information leading to the discovery and recovery of the said Notes will be given a reward of Rs. 50.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1923.
VRAJLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Meghji Girdharlal.
C 18259.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS our clients Messrs. HAJI SULEMAN HASSAN (Supediwalla), of Motiwalla Building, Katha Bazaar, Bombay, have come to hear that Abdul Satar Haji Ahmed Supediwalla and Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed Chirimar have purported to draw hundies on our said clients and to borrow money from their constituents on their credit, or to have dealings with them in our clients' name.

THIS NOTICE IS GIVEN to all to whom it may concern that neither the said Abdul Satar Haji Ahmed Supediwalla nor the said Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed Chirimar has any authority to draw hundies, on our said clients or to deal with their constituents in their name or to borrow money on their behalf or in their name and that, if any person deals with or gives credit to either of them he will do so entirely at his own risk and that our clients will not in any way be responsible in respect of such dealings or hundies or loans.

Dated at Bombay this 28th day of November, 1923.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DEVAN,
Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Suleman Hassan.
C18220

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI DOSSABHOY BULSARA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Pitha Street, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 114 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 254, New No. 5133, Old Survey No. 454 and New Survey No. 8945 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the East by Pitha Street, on the West by the property formerly of Phirojshaw Maneckji Kanga, on the North by a private passage and property formerly of Dossabhoy Bejonji Motavalla and on the South by the property of Sorabji Nusserwanji Daruwalla and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 1432 and Street No. 38 Pitha Street.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1923.
MULLA & MULLA,
C18262 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of SHABANALLY KASSUMBHAI THAVER alias SABANALLY KASSUMBBHAI MILLER, a Medical Practitioner, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

FATMABAI, widow of Shabanally Kassambhai Thaver, the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 29th day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18264

TENDERS.

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

(Including the Holkar State and the Scindia Neemuch State Rys.)

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 11-30 a. m. (S. T.) on 14th Decr. 1923 for supply of Permanent Way Wooden keys for one year commencing from 1st April, 1924.

Specification and Tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned at Mahalakshmi, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Coy.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
Dated 15th November 1923.
C18091

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria (English).
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Gig (English.)
1 second hand rubber tyred Mail coach.
1 Pair Waler horses in double and single harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FRONTING CHINCHPOKLI AND GORUPDEO ROAD.

Under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys-at-Law, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. Auctioneers will on Friday, the 7th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at the fronting of the Gorupdeo and Chinchpokli Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4539 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 289, 39, 481, New Nos. 13810 and 13995, Old Survey Nos. 425, 424, 422, New Survey No. 1/3631 and 1/3631 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 765 and bounded on the East by the property of Edulji Sorabji Powwalla, on the West by Chinchpokli Road on the North by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif and on the South by the property of Haji Abdul Cadoo and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 8133 and Street No. 11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road or to the undermentioned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Jehangir C. Misury and Bai Hirabai and on account and at the risk of Hajimabai Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 11th December, 1923, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Eastern side of New Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to old title deeds 83-3/9 square yards or thereabouts 84½ square yards according to Collector's Bill and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property under Collector's Old No. 833, Collector's New No. 1997, Old Survey No. 1795 and New Survey No. 1105 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6105 (2) and Street No. 51 and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the new Kazi Street aforesaid on or towards the North by the property of Hajimabai daughter of Joosab Haji Giga and on or toward the South by the property formerly belonging to Daibh Ahmed Naginmaray but now belonging to Adam Osman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GHORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. sell by public auction on the premises as one lot the following very valuable property consisting of three pieces of land with passages between Viz:—

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate in the south side of Chinchpokli Cross Lane in Ghorupdeo, Mazagaon, within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17765 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by Chinchpokli Cross Lane, on or towards the East by land bearing New Survey No. 2/3628 in the occupation of the Kaiser-Hind Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., on or towards the South by a private passage beyond which is the land secondly hereinafter described and on the West by a public passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land at Ghorupdeo aforesaid containing by admeasurement 23070 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the private passage aforesaid beyond which is the piece of land first hereinafter described, on or towards the East by the land bearing New Survey No. 7/3628 in occupation of Cassumally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy on or towards the South partly by a private passage beyond which is the land thirdly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Muncherji Pollonji Contractor bearing New Survey No. 1/3634 and on or towards the West partly by the said property of Muncherji Pollonji Contractor and partly by the said public passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land at Ghorupdeo aforesaid bounded on or towards the North by the private passage aforesaid containing by admeasurement 7278 square yard or thereabouts and beyond which is the said piece of land secondly hereinbefore described, on or towards the East partly by the property in the occupation of Venayeck Bhasker Sakalkar bearing New Survey No. 4/3628 and 2/3641 occupied by the Mahratta Plague Hospital on or towards the South by the property occupied by the Mahratta Plague Hospital and on or towards the West by a public passage.

The above three plots contain an aggregate area of 48113 square yards or thereabouts, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New Nos: E. 11790, 11794, and 11795 and under New Survey No. 8/3620 and Cadastral Survey No. 716, 1/716 and 2/716 of the Mazagaon Division.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of sale and for inspection of the draft lease and the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

NOVELTY AND UTILITY

are the key-notes of our manufactures which are Cookers, Brass churns, Charkhas Water-heaters etc: catalogue free on Request
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near West-End Cinema, Girgaon,
BOMBAY No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.

No. 75, Apollo Street, Opp. The Union Bank.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM CADEL ROAD.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

By order of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and with the joint consent of Mr. Augustus Mathias Pinto the mortgagee and Elizabeth Knight widow of Henry Herbert Knight, and Lilly Saunders widow of George Alfred Saunders. The Mortgagors Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. Auctioneers will on THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mahim Customs Road now called the Cadel Road the following very valuable landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Customs Road now called the Cadel Road in an Oart called Ghurwady belonging to St. Michael's Church Upper Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 801 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4489 New Survey No. 53 Cadastral No. 1363 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5316 and Street No. 56 and bounded as follow:—That is to say on or towards the West, East and North, by the said Oart Ghurwady and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MACKENZIE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th December, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dhiraglal Kirpashankar Bhat, Mulji Umshankar Trivedi and Hariprasad Rameshod Travadi Executors of the last Will of the late Magan-lal Ichharam Mehta, the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of Mortgagors Messrs. Kanji Goculdas, Premji Kanji and Narandas Kanji by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee in the Indentures of Mortgage dated the 4th day of March 1922, further charge dated 26th day of June 1917 and further charge dated the 13th January, 1920 the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that Fazandari piece or parcel of land and ground situate, lying and being in an oart called Guwasur at Old Hanuman Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay in Bombay together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipality Taxes under C Ward No. 1476 and Street Nos. 5, 7 and 9, old Hanuman cross lane, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty and six ninths square yards be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1638 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Thakar Purshotam Curson and Goculdas Morarji, on or towards the West by the Public passage of the said oart now called Hanuman cross lane, on or towards the South by the property of Thakar Premji Pragji, Nanji Sevji, Canji Sevji and Jivraj Sevji, and or towards the North by the properties of Thakar Jiva Visram and of which said land is New Cloth Bazar Company, are now the Fazandars.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Solicitors for the Executors of the Mortgagee at their office at No. 79, Meadow Street Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the deceased's wearing apparels, Velocity testing machine, etc., etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esqr., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. H. Jackson Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Wearing apparels, boots, shoes, leatherbag, Velocity testing Machine, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th December, 1923.

TO BUY—GET—THE BEST.
INSIST ON HAVING
THACKER'S
INK TABLETS
Manufactured in England.
PACKED IN FANCY COLOURED TIN BOX.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.
LARGEST SALE
ALL OVER THE WORLD.
None Better at any Price.
Sole Importers:—
HANSRAJ VISHRAM & CO.
13, David Joseph Lane, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUBLIME VISION OF DAZZLING SPLENDOUR!
A Picture that has made thousands gasp with awe and admiration!
VICTORIAN SARDOU'S IMMORTAL LOVE ROMANCE.

"THEODORA"

A TWO-WEEK COLOSSAL PICTURE
THAT HAS COST ONE CRORE FIFTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.
TO-NIGHT—and—THIS WEEK
The world's greatest film spectacle in 12 Reels

"THEODORA"

First instalment—six parts
Featuring the pretty adorable
RITA JOLIVET

A glowing vision of Byzantium in the sixth Century—the massive architecture—the greatest gardens and Villas, the golden stretches of the Bosphorus, the pomp of the declining Caesars—the fierce passions raging beneath the purple, the riot of opulence in the mosaic and marble palaces of the rich—the crowded scenes in the Hyppodrame—and the suppression of the rebellion by the aid of hungry lions—all these are skilfully welded into this master photoplay.

"THEODORA"

The International News and a Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS CONTROLLED BY J. PEARSON & Co.,
Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar, Bombay, for India, Burma, Ceylon, Staits Settlements and Malay States.

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)
THE STORY THAT GOES TO YOUR HEART.
Opening nine parts this week!
To-day fail not to see the Great and Charming Love story by the Gaumont Co.
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
A beautifully produced serial picture. In twelve episodes

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS" strikes absolutely a new note in serials. Devoid of all sensationalism murders, sex matters and so forth, it is a charming story with a good moral, and with its picturesque production makes one of the most delightful of films.

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
A Pathetic Sweet Moral wholesome and delightfully Entertaining Cine-Novel in 12 Episodes.
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

If you love children, you will love "TWO LITTLE URCHINS"—the first serial in which children are the centre of interest throughout.

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS" has all the humour, pathos, picturesqueness and beautiful photography of "TIH-MINH" and "BARRABAS."

Note—This serial has been provided with Specially prepared beautiful English, Gujrati and Marathi Titles.

It is the recital of the adventures of two little girls in search of a mother and father, and it claims sympathy and holds the interest purely by virtue of the personalities of the children and the humour and pathos of the story. The story is not without considerable quiet and healthy excitement, but it lacks the exasperating will-he-be-rescued episode endings of the usual serial story. In fact, "TWO LITTLE URCHINS" will be found to be quite different to anything which has gone before in the serial line, and, being entirely clean and wholesome, it is an ideal entertainment both for children and grown-ups.

A Comedy in the Programme
TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 9-30 p. m.
"THE QUAINTS"
In "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN "HER ONLY WAY"

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p m.
SECOND CHAPTER in 6 Parts.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
of Baroda.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
Est. 1913
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Wednesday 5th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)
MRUCHAKATIKA.
Saturday 8th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)
VIRATANAYA.
Sunday 9th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
MANAPAMANA.
Manager, G. N. M.

Yashwant Natak Mandali
BOMBAY THEATRE
(Grant Road.)
WEDNESDAY—5-12-1923—8-45 P. M.
Soubhadra.
SATURDAY—8-12-1923—8-45 P. M.
Manapman.
SUNDAY—9-12-1923—at 3-0 noon
Soubhadra.
Director: Shankar Rao Sir Naik
Manager—K. S. Hardikar.

Cinema Majestic
HAS THE PLEASURE TO PRESENT
THIS WEEK AGAIN
Star Films Ltd.
SUPER PRODUCTION
CHAMPRAJ HADA

Recognised to be the best picture by thousands who saw it.

A Tale of Rajpoot honour and faithfulness of Rajpoot bride bringing Forth in real glory the high standard of friendship and faithfulness that Rajputs held in the Times of Akbar MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED—Beautiful BATH and DURBAR SCENES.

IT IS YOUR CHANCE TO SEE THIS PICTURE TO DAY OR THIS WEEK
FOUR SHOWS DAILY.

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT-and-DURING THIS WEEK
The World's Greatest Film Spectacle
"THEODORA"
First instalment—six parts

It is the greatest of all screen spectacle and a wonderful nightmare of thrills. Never before has the world seen its equal, and never before such gorgeous photo-play attempted. The cost exceeded £ 700,000 over 30,000 costumes required, and 25,000 people actually took part in this production.

Be sure to see it—or you will repent
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P.M.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The Agricultural Bureau will publish to-morrow morning the results of its investigation of the condition of the cotton crop on October 25th, with the indicated yield; it is generally believed that the very unfavourable weather has reduced the probability by several hundred thousand bales during the month.

Meanwhile, another ginning period was completed last night, and the figures will be published a week from to-day; the following comparisons may be of interest to those who may consider them an assistance in estimating the final yield:

	Ginned to Sept. 25		Ginned during Period Sept. 25 to Oct. 17		Ginned to Oct. 17.		Ginned during Period Oct. 17 to Oct. 31.		Ginned to Oct. 31		Total Crop
	Thousands of Bales	Percentage of Total Crop	Thousands of Bales	Percentage of Total Crop	Thousands of Bales	Percentage of Total Crop	Thousands of Bales	Percentage of Total Crop	Thousands of Bales	Percentage of Total Crop	
1913 ..	3.247	23.2	3.727	26.7	6.974	49.9	1.856	13.3	8.830	63.2	13.983
1914 ..	3.394	21.2	4.226	26.6	7.620	47.9	2.207	13.9	9.827	61.8	15.906
1915 ..	2.904	26.2	2.805	25.4	5.709	51.6	1.670	15.1	7.379	66.7	11.068
1916 ..	4.082	35.9	3.221	28.4	7.303	64.3	1.321	11.6	8.624	75.9	11.364
1917 ..	2.512	22.3	3.062	27.3	5.574	49.6	1.611	14.3	7.185	63.9	11.248
1918 ..	3.771	31.7	3.040	25.5	6.811	57.2	.966	8.1	7.777	65.3	11.906
1919 ..	1.835	16.2	3.094	27.3	4.929	43.5	1.376	12.2	6.305	55.7	11.326
1920 ..	2.250	17.0	3.505	26.4	5.755	43.4	1.754	13.2	7.509	56.6	13.271
1921 ..	2.920	36.6	2.577	32.3	5.497	68.9	1.149	14.4	6.646	83.3	7.978
1922 ..	3.866	39.7	3.112	32.0	6.978	71.7	1.161	12.0	8.139	83.7	9.729
10 year Average	3.078	26.1	3.237	27.5	6.315	53.6	1.507	12.8	7.822	67.6	11.778
5 Year Average.	2.928	27.0	3.066	28.3	5.994	55.3	1.281	12.0	7.275	68.9	10.842
1923 ..	3.215	?	3.185	?	6.401	?	?	?	?	?	?

The market during the last few days has been largely a matter of evening up commitments prior to these reports, aside from the usual volume of daily hedging and calling, and the net result has been an advance of about half a cent, with the undertone generally very good. Aside from the general reduction in crop views, Manchester advices are quite cheerful, though tempered by the continued uncertainty of European affairs, while on this side there is considerable talk of poor trade outlook and possible curtailment, modified, however, by the realization that the normal annual growth of the United States and our phenomenal prosperity enlarge our home market on a scale amply sufficient to offset the lack of foreign outlets.

The result of these conflicting views seems to us to be that while cotton speculators and dealers have to a great extent discounted the effects of a crop between ten and ten and a half million bales, manufacturers and the drygoods trade have not. While spinners have been calling a little more freely, they are still largely uncovered, and as to the goods trade, both wholesale and retail, their stocks are small, as they have not believed in the permanency of values based on more than 25 cents for cotton. There is, therefore, a very large volume of potential buying in reserve, and if it should finally be well establish that the supply of good spinnable cotton is only barely sufficient, or perhaps even insufficient, to meet reasonable requirements, waves of active trade buying might be seen that would carry us to new high levels.

It is well to avoid undue enthusiasm, as sharp fluctuations are always possible, but we continue to feel that the general trend of the market will be upward, unless, of course, general expectations as to to-morrow's report should be absolutely out of line.

COFFEE.

For the first time in quite a while the market has had a decidedly weak undertone with a decline since our last of, roughly, half a cent. The weakness seems to have started in Brazil, giving colour to the rumours that the government is selling a good block of old holdings and, doubtless, it is beginning to be realized that there is much more coffee than the world can digest and that sooner or later it must come out, either the actual beans or futures as hedges. Some of that hedging may have been put through already, but there will, doubtless, be plenty more to come. From time to time covering of such hedges may cause spurts, but we believe the general tendency will be towards permanently lower levels.

SUGAR.

The market has had a rather poor undertone, but without net change of consequence for the week. It is becoming more apparent that there is little reason to expect any scarcity before the new Cuban crop becomes available, and, in fact, with competition of Beet Sugar becoming more active and the Louisiana cane crop progressing favourably, there may be a surplus to be carried over and marketed in competition with new crops. We rather expect slowly sagging markets, but probably with many upward spurts.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

A decidedly better feeling seems to have developed, partly in sympathy with the sudden turn in the stock market, partly on less favourable crop accounts from Australia and India and partly on the belief that export business in Wheat will be assisted by government action. Conservative purchases on slight declines would probably be moderately profitable.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 30 1923.

Cotton	11884 Bales
Wheat	7811 Cwts.
Linseed	6559 "
Rape, etc	1264 "
Gingellyseed	4332 "
Poppyseed	408 "
Groundnuts	6489 "
Castorseed	3449 "
Rice	4629 "
Myrabollams	1555 "
Cottonseed	13623 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	4381 "
Juwar	4780 "
Masur	89 "
Barley	508 "
Bajri	6913 "
Coal	1610 Tons

MILL-STORES.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The last quotations are:—

Bandings Rim etc. Rs. 1/4/0
Bandings Tubular Rs. 2/4/0
Ropes—Lambeth Rs. 2/2/0
Cotton Healds Rs. 1/13/6
Steel Reeds Rs. 0/3/9
Card Cans Rs. 4/0/0
Slubbing Tubes (English) Rs. 55/
Slubbing Tubes (Japan) Rs. 23/
Roving Tubes (Japan) Rs. 22/
Conical Pirn 5" Rs. 7/
Ring Rabbeth (English) Rs. 18/
Ring Rabbeth (Japan) Rs. 9/8/0
Emery fillets Rs. 0/3/3
Picking Bands—Lairy Rs. 2/3/0

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The market kept firm. Rapid rise in values has been temporarily checked; however Home prices have been very firm. Cossumers demand is not very brisk. There was little doing in Farina and Zinc Chloride. Aniline changed hands at Rs. 0-12-0 per lb. Antimony Salt and Epsom Salt kept rather quiet. Brown sugar Lead ontinued still scarce. Maiz starch is not yet freely available.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan-Feb.	12 3/4
Tone—Dull.	
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14 3/8
Tone:—Steady.	

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay — 15s.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay 4th December 19 3.

	Year. 1923-24.	Year. 1922-25.	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 30th Nov. to 3rd Dec. 1923	33937	45847	—11910
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 3rd Dec, 1923	231469	246278	—14809
Shipments for the bi-week from 30th Nov. to 3rd Dec. 1923.			
Europe ..	21252	14416	+6836
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	31662	26186	+5478
Total ..	52914	40600	+ 12314.
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1923 to 3rd Dec. 1923.			
Europe ..	228478	146316	+ 81862
China.. ..	16,012	5125	× 10887
Japan	1,34,744	249483	— 114739
Coast Ports ..	4,907*	8,886	— 3979
Total ..	384141	410110	— 25969
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	14225	17903	— 3678
,, China, Japan and Coast Ports	18543	1519	+ 17024

*Including 387 bales for U. S of America.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

His Excellency Lord Lytton opened to-day the Calcutta Exhibition held for the purpose of getting together a representative exhibit from Bengal to send to the British Empire Exhibition in London next summer. The exhibits included raw products and textile, engineering, chemical industries and cottage industries. There are various departments of Agriculture, history archaeology, and imperial record, the displayed exhibits are very interesting. Various Government departments participated in the exhibition as also private firms. In declaring the exhibition open His Excellency said it would afford an opportunity to the trade and industries of Bengal and indicate the actual and potential wealth of the country. It will give an opportunity of displaying to the rest of the Empire the wealth of Bengal, its economic resources and industrial possibilities and increasing the market for her commodities and of attracting confidence and credit of other countries.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Dec. 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 3/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 7/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 1/2
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 9/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 5/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 556
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 606
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 596
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 154½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 148½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 163
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 234
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 164½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 324
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33-7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 80.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.40
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks .....
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Dec. 3.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 9/32 Steady
Bar Gold	lb. 4-14-10 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8 unsettled
	London, Dec 3
Rentes 3%	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8
,, ,, 2 months hence	32 3/4

Closing Tone of silver—Speculators, bought and China sold. uncertain
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 day market loans	2 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 3.
Exchange on London in Paris	
,, ,, ,, ,, Germany	18,200,000,000,000
,, ,, ,, ,, Italy	100 37
Stockholm	16.57
Christiania	29.00
Amsterdam	11.47
Switzerland	24.95
Belgium	..
Athens	..

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Dec. 3.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,,	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	25
	London, Dec 3
TIN BLOCK	238 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Dec. 3
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 7/8 no change.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 —1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£100 5/8 +1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 3/4 +1/8
Sapee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2 no change.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 3/4—1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	58 no change.
	London, Dec. 3.
Conversion Loan	£ 77 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	103
7 per cent. Indian ,,	115 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/12/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/0
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/2/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/2/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/2/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/5/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/9/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/3/0

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-10
Silver ready, d. 33-6
Silver forward, d. 32-12
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. Speculators covering their short accounts, China Banks inclined to sell, buyers satisfied.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 62/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/3
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/6/0
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8

SHARES.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing to settlement. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1370, India 74/8, Central Bank 25/8 and Eastern Bank 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, Bombay Cotton 640, Bombay Dyeing 927/8, Bradubury 550, Century 448/12, Cent. India 535, Colaba Land 158/12, Coorla 157/8xd, Crescent 237/8, Edw. Sassoon 237/8, Elphinstone 57/8, Fazulbhoy 895, Gokak 125, Ind. Bleaching 193/12, Ind. Malwa 555, Kastoorchand 225, Khatao 300, Kohinoor 1500, Luxmi Cotton 5200, Madhowji 280, Morarji 4100xd, New Great 550, New City 335, Peboni 387/8, Pearls 635, Phoenix 530, Shapurji 228/12 Simplex 363/12, Standard 1525, Swan 790, Swadeshi 530, Tata Mill 410, and Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290, B. Burma 315, B. Burma N. D. 75n, Bt. Burma Pet 4/9, Bombay Tramway 91/4, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 82/8, Katni Defd. 215n. New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Iron Ord. 30, Tata Iron Defd. 116/4, Tata Hydro 700 and Scindia Steam 5/14.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	124
National	42 1/4
Eastern	5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	13

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 4.

To-day a heavy fall of 78 points in New York futures has been reported. The market declined on heavy long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 7 points lower. The market advanced early on heavy buying but later declined on considerable long liquidation.

In sympathy with the heavy decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened to-day for settlement of old contracts at Rs. 660 i. e. Rs. 14 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May, and steadily gave way to Rs. 650½. Going up to Rs. 653 the market gradually declined to Rs. 637 and finally closed at Rs. 624 at 6 p.m. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 620½ and touching Rs. 624 dropped to Rs. 608 and finally closed at Rs. 594 at 6 p.m. whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 610 advanced to Rs. 614 went down to Rs. 598 and finally closed at Rs. 584 at 6 p.m. F. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 532 and closed at Rs. (?)

Our market for ready cotton was easier yesterday and the demand was moderate. There were anxious sellers of nice ready Berar, Central provinces and Khandesh at about Rs. 10/12 lower than the last week, but few buyers.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

	Bombay, Dec. 4.	
Fully Good Broach	April May	624
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	510
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	594
Fine Oomra	March	584

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description	S'fine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good.	F.G.Fair
M. G. Bengal & S. Punjab	603	590	575	560	..
M. G. Oomra No. 4	690	680	665	..	..
M. G. Cent Prov. No. 1	720	710	695	..	..
M. G. Cent. Prov. No. 2	710	605	680	..	..

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 4.	
Fully Good Broach	April/May	632
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	517
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	603
Fine Oomra	March	593

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of December 4th says:—

New York Market 3rd December 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.		Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
37.15	Dec.			36.25	—90
36.45	Jan.	35.88	—57	35.67	—78
36.74	Mar.	36 08	—66	35.88	—87
36.90	May			36.02	—88
35 88	July			35.15	—73
29.40	Oct.	29.00	—40	Not received.	

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 36.55, lowest 35.52, range 1.03 points. Heavy long liquidation. Stop loss orders being reached. Demand on limits down.

Liverpool Market 3rd December 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.		Closing Prices.		Since previous close
21.31	Jan.	21.75	+44	21.78	+47	21.24 —07
21.30	Mar.	21.70	+40	21.78	+48	21.05 —65
21.10	May					21.07 —03
20.53	July					20.54 +01
17.00	Oct.	17.74	+44	17.43	+43	17.00 —1
25.32	Jan. 1924	Egyptian				25.40 +08
23.95	Nov. ,,	,,				23.65 —30

Telegraphic market advices: New large buying. Old bulls buying back recent sales. Market firm. Lack of contracts.

January highest 21.86, lowest 21.22, range 64 points.

	Liverpool, Dec, 3. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	200
,, ,, Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans spot fair request	21.78
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	26 90
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan. 36.08—12
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 36.22—13
	May 35.26—16
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. 35.83
,, ,, ,, ,,	Jan. 35.94

	Liverpool, Dec. 3. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	21.24—07
	Mar.	21.25—05
	May	21.07—02
	July	20.54 +1,01

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Dec. 3. To-day's Price.
Dec.	..
Jan.	21.30 +49
Feb.	..
Mar.	21.81 +51
April	..
May	21.62+52
June	..
July	20.05 +53
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	17.44 +44
Nov.	17.15 +53
Dec	..
Egyptians Jan.	26.20
Mar.	26.43
May.	26.45
July	26.48

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CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Dec. 3. Today's Prices.
December	21.22—07
January	21.24—07
February	21.24—05
March	21.25—05
April	21.11—04
May	21.07—03
June	20.84—01
July	20.54 +01
August	18.42—06
September	17.76—04
October	17.00 no change.
November	16.62 ,,
December	16.47—05
Tone:—Easy.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
M. G. Bengal Good,	14.40
,, ,, Fully Good	14.80
,, ,, Fine	15.2
No. 1 Oomra, Good	15.80
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.10
,, ,, ,, Fine	16.6
M. G. Broach, Good	18.20
,, ,, Fully Good	18.60
,, ,, Fine	19.00
: G. Scinde, Good	14.30
,, ,, Fully Good	14.70
,, ,, Fine	15.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Months.	Liverpool, Dec, 3, To-day's Prices.
December	25.32 +08
January	25.40 +08
February	25.50 +10
March	25.60 +10
April	25.65 +10
May	25.65 +10
June	25.65 +12
July	25.65 +15
August	25.60 +10
September	25.30 +10
October	24.00 — 0
November	25.65—30
December	.. ..

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Dec 3 To-day's prices.
Futures at New York,	Jan. 35.67—78
	Mar. 35.84—89
	May 36.02—8
	July 35.15—73

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Dec 3.	
Receipts at all U.S.Ports		78,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain		41,000
,, ,, Continent		35,000
,, ,, New York		..
Futures	Jan.	35.67—78
,,	Mar.	35.88—89
,,	May.	36.02—86
,,	July.	35.15—73
Spot Cotton at New York		36.75—90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		35.75—25
Futures ,,	Jan.	35.80—82
,, ,,	Mar.	35.68 +84
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 1/8
Silver mined		64 1/8

WHEAT.

London, Dec, 3.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
J/F sellers — 41/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.
J/F sellers — 40/9
AUSTRALIAN D/J Paid Buyers — 44/6
KARACHI BARLEY D/J sellers — 31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. D/J sellers — 44/3
Tone of australian Wheat is Steady.

SEEDS

London, Dec. 3.

RAPESEED, Feroszpore Real Bold per ton
D/J Sellers — £ 18 3/4
LINSEED Argentine D/J Value — £ 17 6/8
,, J/F sellers — ,, 17 3/16
Tone—Firmly held but poor demand.
LINSEED, Bombay per ton N/D 23 3/8
Tone—Nominal.
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/D Sellers — £ 10 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED D/J Sellers — £ 18 7/8

LINSEED.

London, Dec 3

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
N/D sellers — £ 22 10/
,, D A/l/May — ,, 19 5/
Tone—Firmly held and not much doing.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Nea
,, Dec. Value — 41 5/8
,, Jan./Apl Done & Buyers. — 38/3

METALS.

London, Dec. 3.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 5/8
Copper Braziers	83 —
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	39
Corrugated sheets	£ 19

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D nominal — 30/6
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers — 31/
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July Sellers.. — 24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers — 24/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers — 24/4
Tone—Firmer & rather more inquiry.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

PARSIS SCORE 224.

REMARKABLE 6TH WICKET STAND.

	Runs.
Presidency—1st Innings	278
„ 2nd „ (4 wkts,) ..	71
Parsis—1st Innings	224

The second day's play has left the first Quadrangular contest between the Parsis and Presidency Europeans in a most interesting phase. In the first innings the Parsis put up the substantial score of 224 being only 54 behind their opponents. D. K. Kapadia had lost five of his best men after his side had put up only 60 and was determined to make a good show. He was forced to adopt unusual caution and played with great confidence and care. The Parsis have to thank their skipper for their 224 runs which was more than they expected this morning when 5 wickets had collapsed for 60 runs and things looked very gloomy indeed for them. Their sixth wicket stand was remarkable and produced 118 runs in two hours. D. Kapadia himself had played excellent cricket for his 83 including 7 fours, his low drives being a feature of the play. Elavia under his skipper's direction —and inspiration—was able to pile up 46. This is the first year that D. K. Kapadia is captaining the Parsi XI in the Quadrangular Tournament and the concensus of opinion is that he has acquitted himself very creditably so far. It was a great pity that he could not complete his century which every one felt and hoped he would do, seeing his masterly style at the wickets, and the confident way in which he was scoring consistently all the while. The Parsis finished at 3-15 p.m. with 224 runs leaving the Presidency 54 runs to the good and nearly two hours to play. The first Presidency wicket fell at 14 runs and the second collapsed five runs later. Before the call of time, the Parsis were able to capture as many as four wickets for 71 including those of Hosie, Travers and Phillips.

Elchidana, like Travers, brought off three beautiful catches at slips while Colah saved many a boundary at the outfield. On the other side, Hosie distinguished himself with his smart fielding and good throws.

West and Battersby will resume batting at 10-30 a.m. to-day.

Ten minutes after the advertised time the overnight not-outs Kapadia and Vajifdar began the second days' play the latter facing Higgins who bowled from the pavilion end. Vajifdar began by hitting the first ball to off and Kapadia played the rest. The first delivery of Pocock from the Police Court end resulted in Vajifdar hitting right into the hands of Phillips but the latter fumbled and gave Vajifdar a good life. Kapadia next hit Higgins for four and registered 60 on the board. In the next over Vajifder was held nicely at slips by the Presidency skipped off Pocock's first delivery. (60—5—4).

THE SIXTH WICKET STAND.

Elavia now joined his skipper and Higgins and Pocock bowled a maiden over each. Runs were hard to get and Pocock's rising deliveries were treated with great respect. Elavia's mis-hit got him a four and after half-an-hour the board showed 70. A very dull game followed, Elavia just defending his wicket and Kapadia being very cautious as a result of which only a couple of runs were added in the next ten minutes. After the Parsis had sneaked a couple of runs, Wodehouse relieved Higgins and his first was hit to square-leg for a couple by Elavia, who reached his ten by snatching a single in the next. Kapadia now ventured to score freely and his good glance off Pocock's first gave him two and two balls later he hit to the off boundary registering 80 at 11-30 a.m. Battersby replaced Pocock and Kapadia sneaked a single in his fifth. The outfields were well-protected when Kapadia faced Wodehouse but the batsmen tipped and ran for one and Elavia added three more with a hit behind the wicket. Kapadia's low drive off Battersby brought two. Kapadia was now doing all the scoring, putting up no less than 8 runs in Battersby's over which completed the first century at ten minutes to twelve. Elavia drew Wodehouse to leg for three and reached his twenty by turning to leg for two in the following over. The next ten went up in as many minutes, when Travers took charge of the ball at the free-end. Kapadia scored two successive boundaries to long with good drives and followed up by a single. Elavia's one in Travers' last delivery made 120 runs and Higgins who was again bowling from the Gymkhana end sent a maiden over to Elavia who played Travers after a single by Kapadia. Elavia was inclined to swing Higgins's bowling and was fortunately missed by Battersby on square-leg. Travers who had only two overs, gave place to Pocock and Kapadia reached his half century by cutting him for two. Two balls later Pocock was hit to the leg boundary again by the Parsi skipper whose single off Higgins registered 130. West succeeded Higgins two runs later. Two maiden overs followed and in the third Kapadia reached sixty by placing Pocock to point for one. 6 more runs were added in the next over by Kapadia who again became more careful. Elavia completed 140 for his side with a turn to leg for four in Pocock's first ball and reached 30 by hitting to square-leg for one. Kapadia was cheered for his pretty boundary behind the wicket and with a single sent up 150 on board when Wodehouse relieved Pocock. With a drive for two Kapadia was 70 up. Travers next missed Elavia on the slips which cost two runs. Only six singles were added in the next two overs and Kapadia's single sneak completed 160 runs. The last over of the morning by Wodehouse gave only two. When the teams retired for lunch the Parsis had scored 162 for 5 wickets and Kapadia and Elavia were batting with 77 and 34 respectively.

AFTER LUNCH.

West who remained in charge at the Gymkhana end opened the Presidency and Elavia obtained three off his first. Kapadia scored a single, and in the same over with another hit for three Elavia reached 41 and 170 was telegraphed on the board. Kapadia scored a couple and reached his eighth decade. Two balls later Elavia was caught behind the wicket by Rubie, off West. The Kapadia-Elavia partnership had lasted two hours and a half and realized 118 runs, of which Elavia was responsible for 46. The out-going batsman played a very careful innings and did his best to give Kapadia a stand. (178—6—46.)

F. Kapadia then joined his skipper. Pocock's next over was fatal to the Parsi skipper who was caught by Travers in the third ball while attempting to hit a rising ball. Kapadia had played excellent cricket for his 83, the highest score so far and his caution and direction to a great extent improved matters for the Parsis. His score included 7 boundaries. (180—7—83.)

Irani who partnered F. Kapadia now began to score rapidly and 190 was put in five minutes after his arrival. He scored a single off Pocock. Four runs later Irani in hitting West was caught by Hosie at mid-on. (195—8—4.)

Jamshetji, the Parsi goalie bowler, was the ninth man in. In the next over F. Kapadia hit Pocock's first delivery to the off-boundary and the next ball he hit to leg for a couple which completed the second century at ten minutes to three. West began to tempt with good pitches and rising deliveries which went untouched by Kapadia. Jamshetji used his bat with advantage and foiled the attempts of Pocock whose last ball was put behind the wicket for four. On changing over he faced Wodehouse who succeeded West at the pavilion end. His hit to leg fell 2 feet short of a sixer and in the last of the same over Wodehouse got behind his defence with a good length ball. Jamshetji's 13 was made in less than twenty minutes and contained three fours. (217—9—13.)

The last batsman came in at ten minutes to three. Kapadia hit a boundary and put up 220. Four runs later, Kapadia was caught at point by Macdonnell off Wodehouse.

The Parsis closed their innings at 3-15 with 224. Daruwalla being not-out with a single run to his credit. This left the Presidency with 54 runs to the good,

PRESIDENCY SECOND INNINGS.

At 3-30 p.m. Hosie and Higgins opened for the Presidency, the former facing Kalapesi who bowled from the free end. Hosie scored 7, two threes and a single in the opening over. Daruwalla who bowled at the other end was hit to square leg for three which sent up the first decade. Higgins and Hosie scored a single each in Kalapesi's over. Four runs later Elchidana held Higgins at slips off Daruwalla. (14—1—4).

Phillips came next who scored one off Daruwalla's last ball. Phillips was badly missed at slips by Elavia off Kalapesi. After a few singles, Phillips was caught by Elchidana off Kalapesi when he had made only 3. (19—2—3.)

West joined Hosie at 4 p.m.

Daruwalla was a source of trouble to Hosie and only 12 runs were added in the next twenty minutes. In the following over Daruwalla was hit for four by West and Hosie added a couple off Kalapesi. Daruwalla's next over to Hosie was a maiden one and West also played Kalapesi without scoring. After ten minutes of stonewalling two singles were scored and West sent Kalapesi to point for two. Hosie got a single off Kalapesi who was pulled to leg for four by West in the last ball. Hosie hit Daruwalla to square leg and ran four although Colah saved the boundary. Three balls later Hosie was sent back after Elchidana had held him, at the slips. Hosie who was at the wicket for one hour had played a careful innings of 20 avoiding wide and rising balls with the greatest care. (39-3-20).

The Presidency had lost 3 wickets for 13 runs apiece in one hour when Travers came in. With a single off Daruwalla, West sent up 40 on the board. 3 Runs later Travers who was very unfortunate in his first innings was missed by Jamshetji at leg. At this stage Driver succeeded Kalapesi. After a fresh lease of life given to him, Travers was particularly careful and made no attempt to hit Daruwalla. On missing a leg-break from Driver, West became cautious and just got a single from the fifth ball. Travers on "breaking his egg" in the last ball was cheered from the pavillion. When the score stood 48, Jamshetji relieved Daruwalla at the Gymkhana end, and 50 was signalled soon after. With a single off Driver, West completed his 20. Jamshetji sent two maiden overs and his spins baffled the Presidency batsmen to a great extent. The scoring was very slow now and the singles that came were few and far between. Travers next hit Driver to leg for three which completed 60, At 63 Traver's hard hit off Jamshetji to mid-off was well held by the Parsi skipper. (63-4-12). Battersby came next and Kalapesi succeeded Driver in the last over of the day. Now there were as many as five men behind the wicket to get West out. 70 was put after West had scored two boundaries behind the wicket. The Presidency had scored 71 for 4 wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day, West and Battersby being not out, with 32 and 0, respectively, to their credit.

The scores were:—

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

A L Hosie, c Kalapesi, b Daruwalla	15
R A Rubie, b Driver	33
G C Phillips, run out	55
S E West, c F E Kapadia, b Jamshetji	30
F G Travers, b Jamshetji	0
B A Battersby, b Kalapesi	11
J B Higgins, c Elavia, b Driver	56
Comm. I. W E. Gillespie, c Irani, b Jamshetji	1
L D Wodehouse, c Vajifdar, b Jamshetji	52
J F Macdonnell, b Kalapesi	18
A W Poeock, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	278

PRESIDENCY—2nd Innings.

J B Higgins c Elchidana b Daruwalla	4
G C Phillips c Elchidana b Kalapesi	3
A. L. Hosie c Elchidana b Daruwalla	20
F. C. Travers c D. Kapadia b Jamshetji	12
S. E. West (batting)	32
B. A. Battersby (batting)	0
Extras	0
Total (for 4 wkts.)	71

PARSIS—1st Innings.

D D Driver c Travers b West	0
J H Elchidana c Travers b Pocock	16
B K Kalapesi c Travers b Pocock	14
S H Colah l-b-w Higgins	14
D K Kapadia (capt) c Travers b Pocock	83
H J Vajifdar c Travers b Pocock	4
J H Elavia c Rubie b West	46
K Irani c Hosie b West	4
F Kapadia c Macdonnell b Wodehouse	21
R J Jamshetji b Wodehouse	13
P H Daruwalla not out	1
Extras	8
Total	224

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	15	1	55	2
Daruwalla	11	2	44	1
Jamshetji	30.3	3	95	4
Vajifdar	15	3	38	0
Elavia	6	1	13	0
Driver	12	2	26	2

PARSI—1st Innings

	O	M	R	W
West	22	3	57	4
*Wodehouse	10.4	1	28	2
Higgins	12	4	13	1
Pocock	29	4	87	3
Travers	2	0	11	0
Battersby	4	0	12	0
Gillesjie	3	1	9	0

*Wodehouse bowled one "No ball."

Umpires: Messrs. Shums Tyabji and Date.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

After the speech of Sir Basil Blackett on Tuesday's sitting of the Chambers of Commerce Mr. F. Clayton (Chairman, Karachi Chamber) moved:

"That in view of the recently proved excessively onerous nature of external as compared with internal debt, this Association requests that the Government of India should review its loans policy with a view to examining to what extent the contracting of further external debts is desirable."

Sir Campbell Rhodes (Bengal) moved the following amendment. That in view of the onerous nature of external as compared with internal debt, this Association requests the Government of India to restrict its borrowing in London as far as possible.

The amendment was carried as the mover of the proposition accepted the amendment.

A RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. W. L. Carey (Bengal Chamber) then asked permission to withdraw the following resolution standing in his name in the afternoon when the conference met after lunch:—

"That as the questionnaire of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, and certain private Bills which have been circulated suggest consideration is being given to the reservation of the Indian Coast for vessels owned and manned by Indians to the exclusion of British ships from other parts of the Empire, this Association desires to impress upon Government that no such reservation could be tolerated as long as India forms part of the British Empire and depends for its protection by sea on the British Navy."

In withdrawing the above resolution, Mr. Carey said:—

"Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleagues here I desire to ask permission to withdraw this resolution. It seems that there is a certain amount of opinion among members that this resolution cannot at this period very usefully be moved. At the same time I should like to see that the subject though admittedly controversial is of a nature which a conference of this kind is entitled to discuss. In fact it is controversial subjects and subjects of difficulty, and be it said also subjects of common interest to all parts of India, and sections of Indian life, that conferences of associations, our own and others, are called together to deliberate upon, in order to formulate and draw out ideas, an to consider all points of view, for only so can right conclusions ever be arrived at. We are business men and we hope sensible and serious minded persons, desiring above all things right conclusions, which are to the interest of ourselves, and also of all India.

We are prepared however to limit our presentation of the case covered by this resolution to the representation which we shall of course make to the Indian Marine Committee when it visits Calcutta.

My above remarks on controversial subjects apply with equal force to the Bengal resolution regarding tariff on steel and these remarks and the comments and explanations which I know my colleague the Hon'ble Sir Edgar Holberton wishes to make, will I trust explain the reason also for that controversial resolution, and the attitude of the Bengal Chamber throughout and will show our Bombay friends who have been inclined to criticise and object to these resolutions that they have been both right and courteous in sinking their objections and in joining the Association in their inaugural ceremonies. We

(Continued in column 6.)

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE C LLINS' CASE.

HIGH COURT TRIAL BEFORE SPECIAL JURY.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury)

Emperor

vs.

Charles Glens Collins.

The trial of the accused for cheating Pohoomul Brothers, Silk Merchants and Jewellers having their shop at Apollo Bunder in Bombay, by making several false misrepresentations and thereby inducing them to part with a pearl necklace worth £9000 commenced yesterday before his Lordship and a Special Jury. An application that a Special Jury should be called to hear the case was made by the Advocate-General for the Crown not opposed by Mr. B. J. Desai for the accused.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Binning appeared for the Crown. Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the accused.

Mr. Desai's application that the prisoner should be tried as a European British subject, was granted by the Court. This entitled the accused to be tried by a jury the majority of which were Europeans. A jury was empanelled, seven of whom were Europeans, one Parsi and one Hindu. Mr. Desai for the accused challenged six Indians. There were no challenges on behalf of she Crown. The first charge against the accused was that he between the 20th December 1916 and 27th February 1917 by making the following false representations to Pohoomul Brothers induced Messrs. Pohoomul Bros. to give him credit for Rs. 75,000 and to deliver a pearl necklace to Mrs. Muntz.

"MISREPRESENTATIONS."

The misrepresentations complained of were these: (1) That he was an officer in the Howe Battalion of the Marine Light Infantry and was on six months' leave,

(2) That one Mrs. Elsie Munz was his fiance.

(3) That that was a firm of Bankers at 8 Claridges Street, London of the name of E. Courtice and Co.

(4) That the said Courtice and Co would meet a draft for £5000 drawn by him at maturity.

(5) That Courtice and Co. would on receipt of a cablegram from him pay to the International Banking Corporation in London a sum of £5000 for the benefit of Pohoomul Bros.

(6) That he had sent such a cablegram and that £5000 would be paid as aforesaid

(7) That money was due to him from His Majesty's Navy

(8) That he had been offered £90,000 for his interest in certain oilfields named Mitchell Tampico Oil Fields.

(9) That he was a partner in the firm of William Collins Sons and Co. of Glasgow

(10) That William Collins and Co would honour a draft for Rs. 4000 drawn by him upon them

(11) That he was a very wealthy man.

In the alternative the accused was charged with having entered into a conspiracy with Mrs. Elsie Muntz to cheat Pohoomul Bros. and thus induced them to deliver the pearl necklace aforesaid to her.

Before this second charge was raised Mr. Desai said that he had an objection to make. Having regard to the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and United States (from where the accused was extradited) and to the terms of the warrant of Extradition, this charge could not be tried by His Lordship. The second charge was "conspiracy with Mrs. Muntz to cheat and assist her in cheating Pohoomul Brothers. The accused for the Extradition proceedings was placed before the District Judge of the Eastern District of Louisiana. He was extradited for the offence of "obtaining property by false pretence." Now under the terms of the treaty no person could be triable for any offence other than that for which he was extradited unless he had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was extradited and be extradited again on that particular charge. The accused therefore could only be tried for getting money by false pretences but not for conspiracy which was an entirely distinct and separate offence under Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Advocate-General on behalf of the Crown contended that alternative charge of abetment came clearly under Cl. B of the treaty. The charge under section 109 of the Indian Penal Code was a minor charge and was included in the major charge of cheating for which the accused was extradited.

His Lordship ruled that the objection raised by Mr. Desai applied on a true construction of the terms of the treaty to two altogether distinct offences. In substance the two charges against the accused were the same, hence he was triable on the second charge.

THE CASE FOR THE CROWN.

The Advocate-General in opening the case for the Crown after stating the charge and the alleged misrepresentations said that the accused was adjudicated a bankrupt in England in 1904. In 1916 another petition for his adjudication was presented by the Lloyd's Bank and he was again adjudicated and he was even now an undischarged bankrupt.

On the 20th December 1916 he went to the complainant's shop at Apollo Bunder with two ladies whose names were given as Mrs. Olsen and Mrs. Muntz. He told Tejmul, the Manager incharge that he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Collins Sons and Co., Glasgow and was a Colonel in the Howe Battalion of the Marine Light Infantry and was on six months leave. On that day he brought some pieces of old embroidery. On the 23rd December he went back to the shop with the two ladies: he purchased a Turkish Silk rug for Rs. 690 and paid by a cheque on Thomas Cook and Sons which was duly cashed. On the 4th of January the accused again came to the shop and wanted to buy some pearls. Some pearls were shown which he did not approve but said he wanted to purchase a pearl necklace of about £5,000.

The next day Tejmul with two others went to the accused's bungalow with some pearls. There they saw the two ladies. Mrs. Muntz told them that the accused was a very rich man, that she was going to marry him and that he wanted to buy a pearl necklace for him worth £5,000. She said that they were great friends of Rosenthals, the big pearl merchants, and that the Rosenthals had a necklace of £40,000 which they (the accused and Mrs. Muntz) did not want. Tejmul showed them several necklaces one of which, priced Rs. 75,000 was approved by the accused. No transaction took place that day. On the 30th of January 1917 accused with the ladies again went to the shop and purchased a pearl ring for Rs. 1,000 for which he paid by a cheque which was duly cashed. On the same day the complainants were asked to remove a few pearls in the pearl necklace and replace them by better ones. This was done and the necklace with the new pearls was valued at Rs. 75,000. In February, the accused 'phoned to the complainants and Tejmul and another went to the accused's house, with the necklace which was found satisfactory and the price was fixed at £5,000. As for payment they were to be paid by a draft on Messrs. Courtice & Co. (whom the accused falsely represented to be bankers). The draft was dated 2nd February and was as follows: '60 days after date pay to Messrs. Pohoomul Bros. £5,000 and charge same to my account.' At this time there were no bankers of the name of Courtice & Co., the accused had no account with them. Mr. and Mrs. Courtice, it appeared were a couple who kept a lodging house. Tejmul however wanted to consult the head of the firm Saderam before accepting the draft in payment, and the necklace was not parted with on that day. After consulting Saderam. Tejmul sent a telephone message to the accused as a result of which the accused alone came to the shop and was taken by Tejmul to the International Banking Corporation to discuss the mode of payment. Mr. [illegible] Manager of the Banking Corporation suggested that the accused should send a cable to Courtice & Co., in instructing them to transfer the amount to the Bank's branch in England, at the same time the Manager would send a cable to his branch in London asking them to advise him when the money were received by them. The 7th February was the next important date. On that day no cable had been received from the London branch of the Bank advising payment. The accused and the two ladies came to the shop and asked for the necklace. Tejmul said that money had not been received. Thereupon the accused gave them an assurance that he had wired to his agents in London and the money would be paid in due course. After consulting with the other members of the firm, Tejmul gave the necklace which was handed over to Mrs. Muntz in the presence of the accused. On the 16th February Tejmul and Lokmul went to the accused's house and asked him to give Rs. 15,000 which would be refunded on the draft being cashed. The accused gave a cheque for Rs. 15 000 on Thomas Cook & Sons which was presented on the 14th February and cashed at that time the accused said that some monies were due to him from His Majesty's Navy and suggested that, Tejmul should go and see. Mr. Hughes, the Naval Paymaster whether the amount due to the accused was or was not paid into the accused's account at Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons. On the 14th February Mrs. Muntz told Tejmul that they were going to Kapurthala as guests of the Maharaja. On the 21st February a telephone message was sent to the complainants from the accused asking them to come over to accused's bunglow for the purpose of valuing certain jewellery and there. Mrs. Muntz and the accused showed them certain emeralds and said that they had bought these from Ganesnilal of Agra and also a pearl necklace bought by Mrs. Olsen from Ali Raza a pearl merchant in Bombay. On the 22nd of February Tejmul received a letter from the International Banking Corporation that no monies had been received by their branch in England. On the 25th February Tejmul with Saderam and Lokmul went to the accused's bungalow and told him of the letter. On this he made the false representation that he was a partner of Messrs. William Collins & Co., and offered to give them a draft for £4,000 on that Company. He also said that Mrs. Muntz owned some valuable race horses, further that he had oil wells in Mitchell Tampico Oil Fields in Shanghai and that he was offered £90,000 for his interest in those oil-fields and he had also certain valuable antiquities and other valuable articles which he was leaving with Paymaster Hughes. He was a partner in Collins & Co., in which his brother was also a partner and his draft would never be refused. He then drew a draft for £4,000. It will be proved said the Advocate-General that he had no account with Collins & Co., and he was not a partner in the firm.

He also stated that he wanted to write to Collins & Co., and that the draft should not be presented till the 15th of April.

Tejmul and others thereupon agreed and accepted draft and passed a receipt for a demand draft for £4,000. That was on the 25th February. The accused left India on the 27th of February. This draft was given for collection to the International Banking Corporation. On the 20th April the draft was presented, and the International Banking Corporation wrote to Pohoomul Bros. saying "Refused payment and no authority to draw." If the accused had any interest in Collins & Co., it had been sold long long ago in the bankrupty proceedings. He had no interest in Collins & Co., when he represented that he had it. Subsequently the accused wrote to the complainants. "Represent draft 60 days delay unavoidable". It was again presented on the 27th of June and again dishonoured. On the 6th of July the draft for Rs. 4,000 was returned by the Banking Corporation to the complainants. Finally the money was not paid and Solicitors' letters demanding payment were sent.

The Advocate-General concluding said that his submission would be that the above false representations were made by the accused to Tejmul. The accused was an undischarged bankrupt; he had no account with Courtice & Co. Courtice & Co., were not bankers—the accused had no account with Collins & Co., and that knowing all this and knowing that his drafts would be dishonoured, he dishonestly induced the complainants to give him credit and part with the pearl necklace.

The evidence in the case was being taken when the Court rose for the day.

SEVEN YEARS FOR MURDER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

Empire vs. Bhiwa Gampat.

The accused was charged with having on the 28th September 1923 committed the murder of Luxman Dhatoo by Samshing his skull with an iron crow bar.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji with the Advocate-General appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the accused.

Mr. Vicaji in opening the case for the Crown said that there were any numbers of eye-witnesses who had seen the accused actually committing the murder. The accused the deceased and the witnesses were living at the military works chawl at Colaba. On the 28th of September at about 9 p.m. the accused came home drunk.

He started singing and abusing an acquaintance and all the Malwanis generally. Some of the Malwanis including the deceased protested.

Some two or three people would be witnesses pulled the accusedm into his own room at the rear. However, he soon came back armed with an iron crow-bar. He came to where the deceased was standing and gave him a blow which felled him to the ground, fracturing his skull.

Military police arrived and the deceased was taken to the military hospital. From here he was ordered to be taken to the Civil Hospital but instead unfortunately he was taken to his home where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty and His Lordship sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will take the oral evidence of the following witnesses to-day (Wednesday) at the R. I. M. Dockyard:—

(1) Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Shipping Master, Bombay 11-45 a.m.

(2) Professor K. T. Shah 3-30 p.m.

PROTEST MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Dadar National Association and the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Dadar and surroundings will be held at Dadar, Kirtiker's Wadi (opposite the Kasturchand Mill) to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the addresses to the out-going and in-coming Governors. Speeches will be delivered by Sjt. V. J. Patel, Jamnadas Mehta, B. T. Desai, Dr. Savarker, Velker, Desai and others. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

The following resolution was passed in the executive committee of the G Ward District C. C.:—The executive of the "G" Ward D. C. C. strongly protests against the Corporation's proposal to vote an address to the retiring Governor since it is against the wishes of the people and request the Bombay P. C. C. to declare a 2 hours' (preferably between 2 to 5) hartal on the 8th December (Saturday) to express the indignation of the people.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsees v. Europeans—Bombay Gymkhana Ground 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5-15 p.m.

Opening of Art's and Crafte Exhibition by Capt. Solomon, New Queens Road, (opp. Charni Road Ry. wicket-gate) 5-15 p.m.

Ladies' public meeting re. addresses to Governors, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, 3-30 p.m.

Public meeting re. boycott of British goods, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

Public protest meeting re. addresses to Governors, Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, 9 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.

Public protest meeting re. Address to retiring Governor, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Monthly meeting of B. P. C. C., Krishna Building, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 9.

General meeting of members of Journalists' Association, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

SUKTHANKAR.—On Monday, 3rd December at Shantaram House, Malabar Hill Bombay, to Dr. V. S. Sukthankar and Madame Eleanora Sukthankar, a son. 73158

PUNJABI'S DIARY.

We have received a copy of Punjabi's Diary 1924, published by N. H. Punjabi and Co., Karachi and priced at Rs. 2. It contains useful information and tables. A special feature of it is the appendage at the end of Lawyer's Companion containing the Code of Civil Procedure, The Courts Fees Act and the Limitation Act.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Prof. Geddes will deliver his seventh lecture on "the study of contemporary civilisation" to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road Entrance (next to the Elphinstone College.) The lecture is open to the public.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A preliminary meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. in the south wing University Buildings when Prof. C. N. Vakil will arrange for a class bearing on some topic connected with Economics. If necessary arrangements will be made for more classes of an allied nature. All interested are invited to attend.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

Under the auspices of the Girgaon District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. when Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, A. T. Gidwani and others will speak on the boycott of British Empire Goods.

"SPIRITUAL FACTOR IN NATION BUILDING."

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa will lecture in English at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Spiritual Factor in Nation Building." The lecture is open to the public.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A class in Shakespeare will be formed to-day (Wednesday) in St. Xavier's College at 6 p.m. Prof. C. D. Pinto will conduct the class. All who are interested are requested to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING OF LADIES.

Under the auspices of S. S. S. a public meeting of the ladies will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) as a protest against the farewell address to the outgoing and the welcome address to the incoming Governors of Bombay by the Bombay Municipality. Messrs. V. J. Patel and Khurshed Nariman will speak to the ladies. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will take the chair. Ladies are cordially invited to attend.

(Continued from column 3.)

have welcomed them and their action, and Bengal would have regretted it had it been otherwise, because all right minded persons will, I am sure, agree that there should have been no necessity for anything else. Our recognition of the effort which has been made by this important section of industrial Bombay to understand the attitude and position of Bengal has assisted us in our decision to apply for permission to withdraw our resolution on the Indian Mercantile Marine."

The permission to withdraw the resolution asked for by Mr. Carey, was granted.

The following resolution moved by Mr. S. H. Taylor (Upper India Chamber) was also agreed to:—

"This Association urges upon Government the necessity of taking early steps to compel all Railway Administrations to adopt an effective device for securing railway wagon doors."

In moving his resolutions Mr. Taylor said the Railway Police Committee had reported that in ten years the amount paid in compensation by seven principal railways had risen from Rs. 11.95 lakhs to Rs. 70.27 lakhs while in the same period the goods earning on these railways rose from Rs. 25.37 crores to Rs. 38.44 crores. In other words an earning of 52 per cent. in the goods earning was accompanied by a rise of 488 per cent. in compensation. The report of the Indian Retrenchment Committee also threw a strong light on the question of compensation paid by railways. In 1913-14 the expenditure on compensation for goods lost or damaged amounted to Rs. 28,79,000 whereas the budget provision in 1922-23 was Rs. 1,16,79,000 an all round increase of 352 per cent. How far individual railways have suffered can be judged by the ratio of increase on the following lines:—

North-West 200 per cent.
O. and R., 168 per cent.
G. I. P. 463 per cent.
B. N. 292 per cent.
E. I. 243 per cent.
B. B. and C. I. R. 539 per cent.
M. and S. M., 194 per cent.
S. I. 375 per cent.

The following resolutions too were agreed to unanimously:—

"That in the opinion of this Association legislation should be enacted to permit of the elimination of pies from all banking transactions in India, should be considered by the Government of India."

"That this Association is strongly of the opinion that the time is now come when the question of separating railway finance from general finance should be further investigated and determined."

"That in the opinion of this Association it would be a convenience to the public, if the Government could arrange for the Finance Member's annual financial statement to be made not earlier than 5 p.m. on the last day of February or if that day be a Sunday, on the previous day. That in order to revive export and coastwise trade in Indian coal it is the opinion of this Association that a Committee of enquiry such as recommended by the Acworth Committee be formed to ascertain whether, having regard to the adequate supply of the needs of the industries established in the country the principle of allowing railway freight rebate on export and coastwise coal should be re-introduced."

The Conference then adjourned till 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday.

Bombay Racing Season

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A PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C., The City Khilafat Committee, The Swarajya Party, The Nationalist Municipal Party

will be held

AT 6 P. M.

on

FRIDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT

AT

CHOWPATI

TO

CONDEMN THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

Members of all the Political, Commercial and other Associations in the City as well the public are invited to attend.

NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1923.
(635th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

POLITICAL MYOPIA.

The opening of the Associated Chambers' Conference in Bombay on Monday was noteworthy for a number of reasons, chief amongst which is the humiliation which some of the leaders of Indian commerce and industry have chosen to inflict on themselves and their countrymen. They accepted an invitation, which they had at first declined in the flush of patriotic indignation, to be present at the public sacrifice of all their country's most urgent demands or most cherished ambitions. When we first had occasion to comment upon the intended move by European commercial interests in India, we deliberately expressed an apprehension lest the cunning playing of a master hand upon the chords of vanity of certain of the signatories should mislead the latter into ignoring their plain duty at this juncture. It was pleasant, though a little mortifying, to find that the best of our Indian business men and captains of industry had not quite forgotten what was due to themselves and their country, when they firmly and publicly rejected the invitation to be present at the funeral of their country's hopes. We leave our readers to judge of the feelings of every right-thinking, self-respecting Indian, when the very signatories to the famous letter, rejecting the fatal invitation, were to be found on the same platform with those who would, if they could, strangle the economic future of this country.

We have yet to learn the reasons for this humiliating climb-down though we might hazard a guess at the identity of those who acted "broker" in the business. Rumour has it that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has agreed to oppose the Bengal resolution opposing the grant of protection to the Indian Steel industry; but the opposition of the Bombay Chamber to the Bengal suggestion cannot but appear as the lightest of light bribes to the Indian opponents of the Associated Chambers' advertised programme, since, as was evidenced before the Tariff Board, the Bombay Chamber found a very small minority of its members to vote at all on a referendum in this connection. We refuse to believe that the Indians who have accepted this earnest of conciliation from the European interests could be deceived by the hollowness of the offer; and we refuse to agree that the threat and insult implied or expressed in the programme before the Conference is, even to a small degree, mitigated by such a transparent piece of humbug. We can understand, indeed, our morning contemporary sermonising in its well-known style upon the "traditions of fellowship" which bind the various communities in this city together; we can even appreciate the frenzy of civic patriotism it has stirred itself to on this occasion, and the echoing of its hollow platitudes by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. But that is no reason for Indians to overlook what is underneath the velvet glove that clothes the hand extended in such seeming friendship.

The other noteworthy feature of the first day's proceedings was the gratuitous tribute paid by Mr. Nelson and the Governor to the Indian Civil Servant. We realise, indeed, that it is quite in the day's work to put up this well-dressed though slightly irrelevant show as a prelude to the deliberations of the Lee Commission in Bombay. But what we miss very much is a single, honest expression of India's case in regard to the treatment of the pampered Services. Sir George Lloyd attempted to show that India not only ought to, but also can, pay at extravagant rates a self-satisfied body of public servants, who compose the steel-frame through which the Empire is to keep its hold over India and on which India has no hold whatever. Sir George Lloyd gave his auditors figures of annual production in India, which, at the present inflated value of money, would amount to about Rs. 60 per head per annum, and wound up his highly coloured argument by asking why the balance of trade was always in favour of India if India was really exploited by Sir George's countrymen as some of her thinkers believe. Sir George Lloyd has conveniently forgotten to take into account the permanent mortgage on India's resources in the shape of "Home" charges, Freight charges and Commission charges and Foreigners' profit and interest charges and a host of other charges too numerous to detail. How much would be left to the Indian agriculturist, out of his 1700 odd crores of annual produce on the valuation of His Excellency, after these charges have been paid? Sir George is banker enough—we trust there is no offence in reminding our readers that Sir George Lloyd is a scion of a distinguished banking family in England,—to postulate that these foreign obligations must be a first charge upon the wealth of India. We are surprised at his modesty in making the Services' claim rank second. Is it because His Excellency is about to leave India that he thinks more of the absentee foreign exploiter's gain from India? In any case, we confess we had not believed even Sir George Lloyd would fail to see the obvious rejoinder to his argument about the balance of trade being always in favour of India. The balance seems to be in favour of India because the most considerable items denuding India are concealed, and so do not figure in the apparent list of debit and credit items. Is this how Sir George is going to exploit his "knowledge" of India in his retirement?

SOCIAL SERVICE.

The All-India Social Workers' Conference, which held its session in this city during the last week-end under the presidency of Dr. Annie Besant, accomplished work of which the utility and importance cannot be over-emphasised. The enthusiasm roused among the delegates and visitors, the practical wisdom which was brought to bear in their task by the two Committees appointed to frame resolutions based on the papers submitted for the Conference, and the discussion in the Conference itself on these resolutions, which covered a wide range of subjects and fields of work, were an encouraging proof of the increasing response which the call of social service is evoking in the country. The attention of social workers has hitherto been in the main devoted to the cities. With the growth of industrialism and its attendant evils, the cities will increasingly demand such attention, but social workers cannot afford to ignore the rural population who have an equal claim on their services. As. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who welcomed the delegates to the Conference, pointed out, "we have more than 80 per cent. of our population living in small towns and villages and, if we want to develop social service on Indian lines, we must continually think of rendering service to these brethren also". Not the least of the service which Mahatma Gandhi has rendered is the realisation which he has brought home to the intelligentsia that the true salvation of the country lies through raising the moral as well as material stature of the villager. A remarkable proof of this is afforded by the greater attention devoted to several aspects of social service affecting the rural population at the last session of the Conference than at any previous session.

Notes of the Day.

Indians and Indian Art.

We quote the following from Capt. Solomon's newly published "Jottings at Ajanta" (The Times Press, Bombay):

"The sense of the miraculous which haunts Ajanta is felt more, I think, by the European Art Lover than by the Indian. The latter, however untutored, must be conscious by virtue of a kinship, which is, I believe, as close to-day as it was in the 5th century, of the fact that what was done then in Art could be repeated by his countrymen to-day; and my own experience is that the Indian will look occasionally somewhat askance upon the transports of an alien admiration which to him the subject hardly seems to call for. To him there is nothing of the magical about those unique draperies, those darting wisps of gossamer—fabrics that do not clothe so much as glorify the wearers; he sees in these the insignia of decoration which has always seemed just to him. Nor in these dainty, life-like forms does he recognise aught of the bizarre, but only much of what his reason has always demanded in Art. In these indescribably lovely headdresses, and this encrustation of harmonious form with aptest richest ornament he feels but the vibration of familiar chords. That is why the European is sometimes the best appraiser of Indian Art; and it is not strange that it should be so. The Indian has been inclined for so long to take these things for granted that he places them among his household Gods and forthwith goes his way." That is profound criticism. India is still in the creative age of art which is essentially uncritical because unconscious of its own supreme capacity; whereas Europe is in the critical age, when art production is a reasoned and laborious effort. Appreciation comes when the deity has departed. Psyche lights a lamp to see Love's features: Love is gone. It is India's strength that she is still unconscious of her gift in Art.

The Coming Glory

Captain Solomon goes on to say: "Fortunately there are living Indian artists who also possess the great power of their ancient Indian ancestors—the capacity to survey the Physical and the Spiritual with the same constant and untroubled eye—knowing no particular line of demarcation between the beauty of thought and of actuality. To these the realm of what we should term fancy is as real—perhaps more real than that of sheer reality. I am quite sure that to some of these artists there would come no tremor of doubt or anxiety were they by chance to view among the Palms and Banyan trees the Lord Ganesh treading the Sun-flecked path, with kindly eye, and genial, gently-waving trunk, and with his backet ears flapping in the breeze. It is the loss of this power of visualising the realm of the Ideal which Wordsworth deplored in one of his finest sonnets:

"Great God, I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea
Have glimpses that would leave me less forlorn!
Have sight of Proteus rising from the Sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn!"

There is nothing incongruous to these Indian artists in the peopling of palm grove or moonlit beach with the lovely or gamesome spirits of Hindu or Mahommedan legend. There is nothing unlikely in the expectation that these men, given the opportunity, will translate their dreams—no, not dreams but *visions*—into graphic forms as beautiful as those Ajanta holds. Why should we doubt that the profound optimism of the Buddhist master shall soon be newly justified; or that before the last panel has faded from the walls of the Ajanta Caves India shall have aroused herself to help her artist sons to start the building of another and a yet greater Sanctuary.

Art and Students' Brotherhood.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood is, obviously, a pioneer undertaking. There are few institutions responsible for providing the educational needs of the community which recognise, as the Brotherhood now recognises, the artistic activities in the city as an asset and its artistic needs as an "educational necessity." The Brotherhood has had no doubt a useful career in the past. But it had recently developed tendencies, which if allowed full sway, would have reduced it to the level of a college debating society. It has great and more responsible tasks to perform. Its position as an institution that provides a common platform and opportunity for students of all classes and creeds, of all stages of advancement and learning, to benefit by the best that the city can afford by way of culture should be unrivalled. The fact that it has now realised the importance of fresh fields of endeavour may be taken as a guarantee that it has actively undertaken to cultivate a closer acquaintance with the educational needs of, and to supply the enlightenment so clearly demanded by, the rising generation. If its activities are well-planned and encouraged there is no reason why it should not give us something that we expect from University Extension lectures and from the endeavours for adult education. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition that has been planned includes the old as well as the new arts and crafts. It is intended to demonstrate "the contrast which will show how the artistic poverty of the moderns could be removed by the guidance and wealth of the ancients." The comparison and contrast are absolutely essential. The Brotherhood has, therefore, done well to afford the opportunity. But it will take some time before the full significance of the comparison and the contrast will dawn on those who have neglected their artistic heritage and acquired nothing new that is genuine. The Brotherhood must, therefore, make it, to begin with, an annual event. The Exhibition need not be comprehensive or representative. It will be enough if it is, as it states, indicative. Captain Gladstone Solomon, who will to-morrow evening open the Exhibition, may be trusted to guide the Brotherhood aright in this respect.

Bombay Municipal Budget.

The Budget estimates of the Bombay Municipal Corporation give rise to several questions of principles in Municipal finance. On the face of it, it is a deficit budget which the Municipal Commissioner proposes to make good by borrowing from the Cash balances and adding to the water-tax. The first point of interest however in our Municipal finance is that the revenue has been steadily increasing as the following figures show:—

		(figures in lakhs)
	1920-21	201.43 lakhs.
	1921-22	231.47 lakhs.
	1922-23	267.53 lakhs.
(Budget Estimate)	1923-24	296.85 lakhs.
(Revised Estimate)	1923-24	302.27 lakhs.
(Commissioner's proposal)	1924-25	312.18 lakhs.

There is room as these figures show for a more hopeful view of the ultimate revenues for the year 1924-25, since the Commissioner seems to have fallen into the now very common but erroneous practice of underestimating revenues. Properties are notoriously under-assessed and as a member of the Standing Committee pointed out during the budget discussion, if the assessment department was made more efficient, the revenue would show even a greater increase than the Commissioner has estimated. If so, there will be really no need to increase the water-tax by half per cent. as suggested by the Commissioner. Since it is a tax on the primary necessity of life, it should never be taxed, except as a last resort. And in this, we do not take into account, the possibility of a higher yield from the cotton cess or of the still greater possibility of economy in expenditure. The members of the Standing Committee did very well indeed in emphasising the necessity of retrenchment in Municipal expenditure, which we consider to be sadly over due. The Corporation will have to be particularly vigilant in this regard, if its finances are not to get entangled in a morass of recurring deficits or if it is not to take the retrograde step of economising in such educational services as education as one of the members of the Standing Committee has suggested. As a matter of fact, our Municipal activity in regard to technical education is shamefully backward in such a city and no public-spirited citizen can afford to countenance any such suicidal proposal.

Courage and Foresight Wanted.

It is for this reason, of a most regrettable lack of Municipal activity in the intimate concerns of civic life that we feel that a radical revision of Municipal finance is necessary. Cannot our Municipal Corporation undertake productive civic services that while providing greater facilities to citizens will add a considerable amount to Municipal resources? We can think of at least four distinct industries which, if the Corporation has the courage and foresight, would add large amounts to the Municipal exchequer. These are the laundry or washing business, the dairy or milk provision business, the civic bank combining mortgage and pawnbroking business with the ordinary banking facilities and the transport of goods within the city limits, for the facilitation of shopping to residents of the Bombay suburbs. The first would give a guarantee of disinfecting cloth in the process of washing, which in a large centre of population like Bombay is as necessary as it is impossible to be afforded by a private corporation, at the same time bringing in very considerable revenues. The second would solve the question of milk-supply for the city of Bombay and even if it does not add to the revenues, is bound to be of immense benefit in other directions. It is the last two, however, which, if developed, will become the main props of Municipal finance with simultaneous benefit both to the Municipal exchequer and the citizens. The question however is, has our Municipality the courage and foresight to adopt such measures?

Municipal Appointments.

In spite of the protests of the Nationalist Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner is appointing in the municipal service men whose tenure of service is likely to extend over six months. Under the Municipal Act the Commissioner is not empowered to make any appointment which carries a salary over Rs. 500 per month unless it is a temporary one for a period of only six months or less. For a permanent post he has to go to the Corporation for sanction. The extension of Municipal Works, particularly in the Hydraulic Department, has brought this question once again in the Corporation, for the Commissioner first makes a temporary appointment which, as a matter of course, is extended over six months owing to the urgency of the work and the appointment remains on permanent establishment after the period of his temporary appointment is over. As Mr. Patel pointed out, the Municipal Commissioner is encouraged by the Die-hards who still have a majority and so long as the Commissioner gets the encouragement as he did in the Corporation's meeting on Monday, he will continue defying the Corporation. The Municipal voters would, in the meantime, do well to keep a record of the doings of their "representatives" so that they might not find it difficult to judge for themselves when the same Corporators come to them again for votes at the next election.

(Continued from columns 6.)

criticism for I am a fervent believer in the Mother tongue.

For the complete success of vernacular instruction, it is necessary to have at least the text-books prepared. It will be a long time before a Gujarati student will be able to look up all his references without having recourse to a foreign language. But it requires only a clear-cut programme and conscientious cooperation to prepare text books in subjects taught in the college. I cannot claim that we have made much progress in this direction. With the exception of Prof. Pathak's commendable text book on Logic hardly anything has been done. Yet, in fairness to my colleagues, I must say that they have not been idle. They have brought out useful school texts and enriched Gujarati literature with several notable contributions of which I propose to write another time. What is lacking is a programme, clear idea of what is to be done and how, what are the immediate needs that must be attended to first and what that can wait. Much time has been wasted in aimless effort. It is high time to correlate the activities of various workers in the Vidyapith so as to hasten the realization of our Ideals.

In another article, I will discuss our schemes of study and some other aspects of the Gujarat Vidyapith.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH.

ITS IDEALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

I

(BY A. T. GIDVANI.)

A few days ago, the Gujerat Vidyapith completed the third year of its existence and a few days hence, on the 11th instant, will be held its second convocation. The people of this province in particular and non-cooperators all over the country have shown special interest in the progress of this institution. Gujeratis all over the country gave a proof of the confidence which the institution enjoys when they responded so generously to the appeal we made for ten lakhs for the immediate needs of the Vidyapith. I propose, in this article, to state the Ideals which the Vidyapith has placed before itself and to show how far our achievements have approximated to our Ideals. Having been intimately associated with the Vidyapith as its *Kula-Nayak* (Vice Chancellor) from its inauguration to this day, I am in a position to attempt a review of this nature.

We launched the Vidyapith in November 1920 when Mahatmaji performed the inaugural ceremony. It was a part and parcel of the non-cooperation programme, an effort on the constructive side to realize our ideals of national education. But the nature of the national programme adopted at Nagpur which prescribed such intensive activity as to lead to a triumphant conclusion of our campaign in twelve months time rendered a purely educational outlook impossible. With the inauguration of the spinning campaign in February, the best of our students took to active propaganda and organization after a brief period of probation in the Swaraj Ashram temporarily organized for that purpose, and even those who remained behind devoted a good deal of their time to spinning, picketting and other activities of that nature. The Ahmedabad Congress made a fresh call on professors and students of national colleges to volunteer for mass civil disobedience and the atmosphere remained disturbed till the Bardoli resolutions finally settled that we were practically to concentrate thereafter on education as such. I have given very briefly the story of our first year. I have only to add that no effort was spared during that period to go on with our educational programme side by side with political activities. Even at the height of the spinning campaign, when I pleaded with Mahatmaji for liberty to those who were not prepared for Hindi and spinning alone, to go on with their normal academic studies, he readily agreed and that is why we had to start the Swaraj Ashram for the whole boggers.

Independence the Ideal.

It is hardly necessary to state that our first Ideal is Independence. The Vidyapith has no connection whatsoever with Government. It receives no favours whether in the shape of money or recognition. To this rule we have strictly adhered.

It may not be irrelevant here to mention that recently my esteemed friend, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in the course of his election campaign, seems to have held out hopes to our students that he will get the Vidyapith recognized or our students admitted to Government institutions giving them credit for terms kept and examinations passed with us. Talking to my students I found that some of them had taken Mr. Jayakar quite seriously and were quite pleased with the prospect opened out to them. I will refrain from discussing Mr. Jayakar's intentions, particularly as I have no firsthand knowledge of them. I have, however, often speculated as to how long we will continue to get students prepared to dispense with Government recognition. The original boycott impulse has spent itself. Our numbers are bound to decrease. Whether we will survive depends on the cooperation of Indian business houses which should give preference to our graduates, on the vitality of the Congress organization which should be able to absorb all those who are willing to join public service on maintenance allowances, and on the vision and foresight of those responsible for directing the Vidyapith, who must make out their future plans with practical idealism.

Vernacular as the Medium.

Our second Ideal is the Mother tongue as the medium of instruction. It is too late in the day to make out a justification of this Ideal, in spite of the obstinacy that prevails in the Senate of the University of Bombay. If the education that we receive is to filter down to the masses instead of standing as a barriers between them and us, it must be in the language that the masses understand. If the creative instinct is not to be continually crushed by eternal exercises in translation instead of thought, an end must be put to this impossible system of education. The Vidyapith aims at influencing the life and literature of Gujerat by devoting itself to her language. We are far from realizing this Ideal though we have made an honest endeavour. Let me state how far we have actually succeeded. All the work of our offices is conducted in Gujarati. Our books, records, notices are all written in Gujarati. The students conduct their debates in Gujarati and their magazine is also conducted exclusively in the vernacular. The first year class receives instruction almost exclusively in Gujarati while several professors have been able to exclude English from their lectures in the higher classes also. But a good deal remains to be done yet. Our difficulty is that the teaching staff is not entirely Gujarati. The Sindhi, Bengali, and U. P. members of the staff, will not be able to lecture on abstruse subjects in Gujarati in the near future. At present there is no alternative. I would replace every single non-Gujarati by a Gujarati to-day if I could get the men. Until capable Gujaratis resist the lure of business, law, and Government service and take their rightful place in the organization the difficulty will remain. An expedient which I recommend is to appoint no-professor in future who cannot lecture in Hindustani or Gujarati. No one regrets this defect more than I do. It is perhaps natural for critics and even colleagues to fasten on me the blame for this shortcoming though I have often been stung by the cruelty of such

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MOSUL AND ALEPPO.

"ECHO DE PARIS" APPREHENDS TURKISH ATTACK.

PANICKY WARNING TO FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Paris.—The "Echo de Paris" dealing with the Treaty of Lausanne which will shortly be submitted to Parliament for ratification says it looks very much as though the Bagdad Railway will enable the Turks to organise a Revanche offensive in the direction of Mosul and Aleppo. The paper warns the French and the British "to get to grips with the important question from German Bagdad" and promptly "to establish representatives in the state where so many blows may be aimed at them."

OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

The Government of India announce that in view of the ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, they have given directions for the release of sums of money which became due to persons who were treated as enemies owing to war with Turkey and which were paid to the custodians of enemy property in India, as well as of Turkish property vested in them, including the proceeds of the sale of or money arising from the vested property. Persons claiming such money or vested property should apply to the appropriate custodian as soon as possible.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne, the limits of time fixed for the presentation of coupons or claims for interest upon loans and advances constituting the Ottoman Public Debt and the Turkish loans of 1855, 1891 and 1894 secured on the Egyptian tribute and the limits of time fixed for the presentation of securities of these loans drawn for repayment are considered as having been suspended from the 29th October 1914 until three months after the coming into force of the Treaty. The holders of such stock having claims in respect of interest or securities drawn for repayment should present their claims without delay to the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, Constantinople, or other appropriate authority. A list of loans constituting the Ottoman Public Debt will be found in the annex to Section 1 of part 2 of the Treaty of Lausanne (Treaty series No. 16, 1923 published by His Majesty's Stationery office, London, and obtainable through leading booksellers. Any inquiries in the matter may be addressed to the Controller, Local Clearing office (Enemy Debts), Delhi.

UNTUTORED WORKERS.

SIR G. LLOYD IN THE ROLE OF GUARDIAN.

In the course of his reply to the farewell address of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha on the 4th instant, Sir George Lloyd said:—I and my Government have recognised fully that the successful settlement of labour disputes must largely depend upon a correct appreciation of the facts of economic life, and we are, thereore, assiduously collecting statistics as to wages, prices and the standard of living generally, which we hope will serve as a sound basis for the amicable settlement, by machinery to be devised, of future industrial disputes. It has been one of the principal cares of my Government first to improve, as far as possible, their conditions of life, because we recognise that the primary essential towards mental improvement is a sound and healthy physical environment; and second, to put within their reach the facilities for education, which are now provided for the first time. I have always foreseen the danger to which the labouring and depressed classes were liable to be exposed in the political evolution of India. In the clash of opposed political interests, their true interests were in danger of remaining unheeded. Easy promises made to them at the hustings and never intended to be fulfilled might be taken at their face value by men rendered credulous by their lack of education. In fact as you yourselves have remarked in your address the labouring classes might be exploited for political purposes with disastrous results before they had learnt to protect themselves. I and my Government have felt, therefore, that while other classes were better qualified to help themselves and foster their own interests, it was our special duty to take up the cause of the backward and the labouring and depressed classes and to constitute ourselves as far as possible the guardian of their interests; and I am confident that my successor's Government will follow the same policy of sympathy towards your needs. As far as I am concerned, I can only assure you that I have striven my hardest to discharge what I took to be my duty towards you, and that on the eve of my departure it brings me much solace and gratification to feel that my efforts have been appreciated by you and by those whom you represent.

ELECTIONS IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The election campaign is in full swing in the United Provinces, a feature of which has been the active support given by Pandit Madanmohan Malviya to leading Liberal candidates like Mr. Iswar Saran, Mr. Kunzru and Mr. Chintamani. For the Swarajists Pandit Motilal Nehru has toured the province.

Polling took place to-day for the University seat and for other constituencies December 6th and 7th are fixed for polling.

"PEACEFUL DEFENCE."

NO LATIN COMBINATION.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Spanish Embassy in London in view of the interpretation placed on the visit of the King and the Queen of Spain to Italy draws attention to a statement of De Rivera that there is nothing mysterious in the purpose of the visit. The Spanish policy is perfectly clear. The consolidation of the Hespano-Italian bonds will develop the economic connections and the influence of the Latin America and diminish the causes of the Hespano-Italian competition. "In the Mediterranean we are only thinking of peaceful defence. Neither France nor Britain has any motives which alarm us."—Reuter.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The annual report of the Peninsular and Orient Company shows after providing for depreciation and adding £105,000 to insurance fund making £3,200,000 there is a credit balance of £817,000 on the year's accounts including £101,000 brought forward. A dividend of 5 per cent is declared on the preferred shares and 12 per cent on the deferred shares. Both are tax free. £12,000 goes to the reserve for the redemption of the 5½ per cent debentures and £10,000 is added. Mention is made of the Harland and Wolffs and Hawthorn and Leslie building four fast steamers each of 16,000 tons especially for the Indian mail service.—Reuter.

MOUNTED PATROL CONFLICTS WITH ABYSSINIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Nairobi.—A mounted patrol of the King's African Rifles came into contact with a party of Abyssinians in North-eastern Uganda. A conflict ensued. Eight Abyssinians were killed. The patrol had no casualties and captured considerable quantity of arms and ivory.—Reuter.

FATAL AFFRAY.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A Septuagenarin farmer named Brennan was shot dead and his nephew dangerously wounded in an affray at the Grange Co., Sligo. A number of arrests have been made.—Reuter.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.) in the Corporation hall, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding, when discussion was continued item by item on the budget estimates for 1924-25.

At the outset Mr. Jamnadas Mehta enquired whether the ruling of the Chairman on his motion of reduction by Rs. 2,00/- in the item of upkeep of motor cars as out of order on Monday was recorded in the minutes.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative and read out the minutes of the last meeting.

Consideration was then given to the estimates of Rs. 1,82,628 in the item of establishment under the heading collection of Revenue and the estimates of Rs. 4,61,751 under contingencies, which were passed.

Mr. Boman Behram suggested that the estimates under the item Town Duty Collection should be reduced to Rs. 1,28,200 as against Rs. 1,52,200 as shown in the estimates.

After some discussion the suggestion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee proposed a reduction of Rs. 215/- in the estimate of Rs. 2,015 under Insurance. He asked that when private individuals got a commission of Rs. 42½ per cent. on insurance effected by them why should they not have taken advantage of it.

The motion was last by a majority.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved for a reduction by Rs. 5,000 in the estimates of Rs. 7,200 under verification of stock. He said that Rs. 2,000 would be sufficient to meet the expenses under the item. Last year the verification was done by an outside expert who did the work for a remuneration of Rs. 2000/-. He did not see any justification for discontinuing that system and resorting to more costly methods of verification. He therefore proposed that the amount should be reduced to Rs. 2,200.

The Commissioner said it was necessary that there should be some responsible person in charge of verification of stock which was valued at more than Rupees fifteen lacs.

On being put to vote the motion was lost 4 voting for and 7 against it.

The Committee then agreed to the total estimates of Rs. 4,85,598 for establishment charges under the item water works.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted to know the details about it but as the establishment question was under the consideration of a Committee, he was told that it would again come up for discussion before the Corporation.

Mr. Fry suggested that no explanation for establishment charges should be asked for.

Several members seemed to have been in favour of the suggestion of Mr. Fry.

The estimate of Rs. 45,000 for Chlorinating the Tansa water supply was passed unanimously without discussion.

The Committee then adjourned till to-day (Wednesday) at 2.30 p.m. (B. T.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Jutes opened steady and remained unchanged and without much visible support from Bazar speculators and outsiders only a small business resulted. Cottons following advices from Bombay remained practically unchanged. In coals with the exception of some enquiry for Raneegunge and Gopalichuck prices showed no change from current quotations. Teas were neglected in the absence of demand. Miscellaneous came in for a moderate turnover Indo-Burma tin and Brittania Engineering showing some increase in prices. Following were closing quotations:—

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi cotton 133 sl, Dunbar 205 Kessoram 5/4.

Jutes.—Alliance 451, Barnagore 121, Cheviot 241, Clive 27/8, Howrah 35/8, Fort Gloster 655/8.

Coals.—Burrakur 33. East Indian 31/12. Gopalichuck 12/12 Raneegunge 52/8.

Miscellaneous.—Eastern Paint in liquidation 2/4, Brittania Engineering 6/4, Russa Engineering ord. 13 sl, Corporation Ordinary 5/4, do pref 109, Indo-Burma tin 7 Indian wood products 5/8, Spence's Hotel 13/8. Titagarh paper 2/12, Calcutta Hydraulic pressing 321.

Teas.—Central Kachar tea 86.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and seven thirty-seconds pence and demand one shilling five and one-fourth pence.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL LEVY

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY PREDICTED.

HOOLIGANISM IN FULL SWING.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald at Aberavon denied that the willingness to leave the working out of the capital levy to the Treasury officials was due to the weakening of his opinion. He pointed out that the Manchester Liberal Conference approved the principle of the levy in 1919.—Reuter.

PARTY EXPERTS' ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

With the election campaign in the last stage party experts are indulging in forecasts including the unopposed returns as follows:—

The Conservatives' estimate: 332 Conservatives, 157 Liberals, 120 Labourites and six others.

The Liberals' estimate: 248 Conservatives, 240 Liberals, 120 Labourites and seven others.

The Labourites' estimate: 310 Conservatives, 130 Liberals, 160 Labourites and six others.

The wide divergence in the Liberal and Conservative estimates is due to the difference of opinion with regard to the outcome of 263 three-cornered contests. Except among the Liberal optimists it is the concensus of opinion, there will be a Conservative majority. The only question is whether it will be sufficient to carry out the policy of protection.

All parties in next three days will strive to win the slight advantage which may mean so much. The centre of gravity remains in the industrial north, particularly in Lancashire where the Unionists are intensifying their efforts. Mr. Baldwin is speaking to an audience of 8,000 to-night, Lords Derby and Birkenhead are addressing a great meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, while Mr. Lloyd George is making a raid on East Angelia where the Liberals hope to win some agricultural seats from the Conservatives.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Forecasts on the final results of the election vary. Lloyds yesterday quoted five guineas per cent. against the victory of Labour, fifty against Liberal majority and eighty-five against Conservative Government with a working majority.

FEELING RUNNING HIGH.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The closing stages of the election campaign are waxing fast. Furious feelings are running high. Several candidates, including Lady Terrington and Sir George Norris have issued writs against alleged libel, one against a newspaper and the other against the Chairman of the local Conservative Association. Rowdyism continues. It is rumoured in Glasgow that some candidates are retiring. The services of pugilists are required as body-guard. Mr. Hogbin at North Battersea has been placed under police protection, consequent on threats on his life from gunmen.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL AT FINSBURY.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Remarkable scenes took place at a meeting addressed by Mr. Churchill at the Finsbury Park Empire this afternoon. A crowd of rowdies tried to prevent the cheers of his supporters for several minutes. Eventually Mr. Churchill obtained a hearing, but was constantly interrupted. Mr. Churchill rebuked the interruptors declaring they were striking at the foundation of democracy. Reference by Mr. Churchill to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald evoked opposition cheers and cries of "Good Old Mac" and "Up the Rebels."

The rest of Mr. Churchill's London tour continued to be characterised by a lively heckling especially on the subject of the Dardanelles. But the speaker's neat sallies triumphed at Shepherds Bush and Walthamstow, notably at the latter place where the audience threatened to eject the interrupters.—Reuter.

MR. ASQUITH DENOUNCES ROWDYISM.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Mr. Asquith in a speech at the Glasgow Liberal Club denounced election rowdyism and said he was sure it was repugnant to the Labour leaders. While he would not hazard conjecture in regard to the precise composition of the new House of Commons he was reasonably confident, Mr. Baldwin would not get a majority adequate to dethrone free trade in Britain. (Cheers.)—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN AT LIVERPOOL

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Mr. Baldwin in the final speech of his national campaign at Liverpool received an enthusiastic reception. He stated the real dog-fight of election is between the Liberals and Labour. The Premier was convinced if the Labour Party did not exist the majority of the Labour voters would rather vote for a change of the fiscal policy than the "wait and see" policy. "If I get a mandate from the country I mean to carry it out in full", said the Premier.—Reuter.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON LIBERALISM

LONDON, Dec. 3.

In a speech at the Cambridge railway station *en route* to Norwich, Mr. Lloyd George declared whatever the result of the election Liberalism would win such a triumph as it had not done for many a day.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT AGAINST TRUSTS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Members of the Cabinet, Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Philip Lloyd Greame, speaking at Chelsea and Hull stated Government had decided if combines were formed as a result of the tariff they would remove the tariff and proceed against such trusts.—Reuter.

INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS.

IMPORTANT DICUSSIONS AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India will be held at Bangalore from 21st to 26th January next when important subjects will be discussed. The progress made in non-credit agricultural Co-operation in India will be first reviewed and ways and means of stimulating further progress considered. The Board will examine the curriculum of the Imperial institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore and also discuss means of cooperating with the provincial Governments and Indian states with a view to utilizing this institute to the best advantage. The best means of utilizing for the good of India as a whole, dairy and cattle breeding farms at Pusa, Bangalore, Wellington and Karnal will also be discussed. The cotton industry will form an important feature of the discussions and the Board besides considering the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations of 1919 for the improvement of forecasts and final statistics of area and yield of cottons in India will also review the progress made in giving effect to the recommendation of the Cotton Committee with special reference to cotton marketing. The measures adopted to give practical effect to the suggestions of the Sugar Committee, especially the one relating to the Coimbatore Cane breeding station, will form another feature of the deliberations by the Board.

It will also review the progress made in popularising the use of improved agricultural implements and power machinery with special reference to propaganda and provision of facilities for sale, hire and repair. Another point for consideration is the desirability of bringing waste lands under cultivation with a view to increasing the production of food grains.

GENERAL SMUTS RETURNS.

TRIBUTE TO MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Capetown.—General Smuts arriving today had a great popular welcome. He paid a tribute to the Maharajah of Alwar as an Indian delegate at the Imperial Conference and expressed a hope that the Maharajah would visit South Africa, also Prince Ranjit Singh, the famous cricketer, who is now attached to the League of Nations.—

LONDON, Dec. 4.

In an interview General Smuts referred to the Indian question and said though South Africa could never in the strict sense of the word be White, it was at least determined that its national problems should not be further complicated.—Reuter.

Sir Tennyson D'eyncourt retires from the Admiralty at the end of the year and rejoins the Armstrong Whitworths.

U. S. CONGRESS.

CONFLICTING GROUP AIMS.

PROGRESSIVE BLOC'S DOMINATION.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington.—The Congress which opened at midday has to face an almost unparalleled situation owing to the conflicting aims of the groups.

The progressive block which claims to weild the balance of power is prepared to fight determinedly for the enactment of its own programme which includes the reorganisation of the Committees. The disagreements on this matter may delay the opening of the proceedings.—Reuter.

NUNNERY ACCIDENT.

DESCRIPTION OF DISASTER.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A train of 20 or 30 tubs each containing four men was being drawn up inclined the road conveying men from the pit bottom to work when the rope snapped. The train dashed back at a terrific speed for several hundred yards and the men had no chance to jump clear. The tubs and passengers were hurled together with a terrific force. Six bodies hitherto have been brought up, some unrecognisable and a dozen men conveyed to hospital.—Reuter.

The Nunnery disaster is less serious than was previously anticipated. Rescue work has been completed and all bodies recovered except two, literally cut in half. The final list casualties shows seven killed and thirty-six injured.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL AERIAL EXPEDITION TO NORTH POLE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington.—The Secretary for the Navy, Mr. Denby, has announced that definite plans have been drawn up for a naval aerial expedition to the North Pole next summer.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Washington.—A board of officers to study the problems of the Polar expedition will meet immediately. It is not yet decided whether the rigid dirigible "Shenandoah" shall be used or heavier than air-craft or both. The route and date of departure is not yet determined.—Reuter.

MOTORCAR ACCIDENTS IN U. S. A.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

There were 11,066 deaths from motor car accidents in the United States last year, an increase of 1,498 compared with previous year. Los Angelos had the highest death-rate of 20.5, New York 15.3.—Reuter.

INDIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

SHIP CHARTERER'S EVIDENCE.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee met again on Tuesday morning and heard Mr. Jivandas Pitamber of Pitamber & Co., a firm of ship charterers. Mr. Jivandas stated that there existed no Indian shipbuilding or shipping industry in India at present and the "Shipping mentality" which was dying for want of support had to be revived. The causes for such deplorable conditions were the foreign hold over India's export, import and coastal shipping trade and want of Government support. Government should encourage Indians to capture all these. Government should help shipping by granting subsidies and bounties and reserving the coastal trade in the course of two or three years to Indian ships. He considered that Indian coastal trade was India's birthright. He thought the export and import trade could be put in the hands of Indians best by levying a heavy duty of Re. 1 per ton on cargoes shipped by non-Indians in India. When asked by the President whether India was not part of the British Empire he answered that if an Indian Mercantile Marine was to be constituted and developed those measures should be adopted. Also drastic legislative measures should be adopted to achieve the end. He wanted that navigation bounties should be granted at the rate of a rupee per ton of gross registered tonnage. He thought that an Indian Mercantile Marine would stop the vast drain from India. In his opinion ships should be built in private dockyards, but as it would take some time he felt that Chartering Syndicates should be constituted which would charter ships. In the meanwhile, Government should build dockyards and ships which they should transfer after some time to private hands. Government should give construction bounties of Rs. 15 per ton to vessels of 1000 tons and over, give dividend guarantees to Indian shipping, ship-building and chartering bodies. Also cheap loans to chartering syndicates would help them considerably. Replying to Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas he stated that bounty was necessary to ship charterers as well since they now experienced much competition from European Agents and Charterers who had recently come forward to take berths. Any surplus profit beyond the guaranteed dividend should go to constitute a ship-building fund and ships should be purchased and constituted with its aid, by Government compulsion if needed. Repeal of customs duty in ship-building materials imported into India was desirable.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

Regarding recruitment and training of officers and engineers for the Mercantile Marine he was of opinion that Government should educate and employ Indian youths. There were plenty of men who would very willingly take to sea-faring life. Nautical colleges in India, one at Bombay and one at Calcutta, should be started and supported by Government. He did not consider it necessary for cadets to go to England for training. Indian candidates should be apprenticed in Indian ships receiving bounty. In carriage of mails he thought it was advisable to give, as a trial, at least one Mail contract for one particular line to an Indian shipping company with a liberal postal subsidy.

Mr. Jivandas was followed by the representative of the Grain Merchants' Association of Bombay who gave evidence in the afternoon. The Association's written statement urged the same measures for the promotion of Indian shipping as Mr. Jivandas. The Committee then adjourned.

SHAUKAT ALI'S TOUR.

ALLAHABAD'S SPLENDID RECEPTION.

MUNICIPAL BOARD'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

Maulana Shaukat Ali accompanied by his mother, arrived at the station at nine in the morning. The platform was crowded by thousands of eager spectators. Congress and Khilafat volunteers bearing national flags were busy singing national songs. When the train carrying the Maulana, entered the station shouts of "Bande-mataram" "Allaho-Akbar," "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" resounded. The Maulana and his mother were garlanded. Outside the station the Maulana and his mother were seated in a andau which was unhorsed and dragged by respectable citizens from among the public. Streets and shops were decorated with buntings and flowers. The procession terminated at Tilak Vidyalaya where an address of welcome was presented.

Replying, the Maulana said that Hindus and Muslims should keep in view two things, firstly, that the enemy was as strong as ever and that their guide and leader Mahatma Gandhi was in jail. It was not the time for fighting amongst ourselves. Let Swarajya be ours and let our beloved leader be amidst us and then in his presence he would arrange for a trial of strength between an equal number of Hindu and Muslim fighters.

After the Maulana had replied, a 'dari' made of handspun yarn and woven by the Vidyalaya students was presented to him. He then motored to Anandbhawan, where he is staying.

ADDRESS BY MUNICIPAL BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The Allahabad Municipal Board presented an address of welcome to Maulana Shaukat Ali this evening. The address was read by the Chairman, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Maulana replied to it suitably. A public meeting followed in Tandon Park.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

SECOND CONVOCATION.

The Second Convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith, of which Mahatma Gandhi is the Chancellor, has been fixed for the 11th instant at 8 a.m. The Convocation will be held at the premises of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.

ADDRESS TO RETIRING GOVERNOR

FRIDAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, City Khilafat Committee, Municipal Nationalist Party, and the Swarajya Party a public meeting will be held on Friday (the 7th inst.) at 6 p. m. at Chowpatty Sands to protest against the Municipal Address to the retiring Governor in the name of the Citizens of Bombay.

Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

CASTE BAR IN MALABAR

THIYYA VAKIL'S EVICTION FROM COURT ROOM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Dec. 3.

Mr. P. N. Madhavan, a Thiyya vakil, practising at Trivandrum, had occasion to file an appeal before the division of Dewan Peishkar and as the latter was holding his Court that day in Onkara *Matham*, Mr. Madhavan went there and was about to open his case when that officer ordered him to leave the Court-room immediately. The vakil hesitated for a moment and submitted that the business in hand was of an urgent nature. The officer was not disposed to hear him, however, and wanted his eviction from the Court. The vakil then walked out of the Court-room.

It is presumed that he was ousted from the Court-room on the ground of "pollution" to the Nambudiri gentleman then present there.

Official [illegible]

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir B.N. Sarma have arrived at Karapoor Camp where H.E. the Viceroy is staying at present in the course of his visit to Mysore.—(A.P.)

His Excellency Lord Lytton left Calcutta on Monday afternoon to visit Krishnanagar, Murshidabad and Plassey. He will return to Barrackpore on 8th instant.

Lord Lytton arrived Krishnanagar on Monday evening and received addresses of welcome from the Municipality, District Board and Anjuman Ittafaque.

Her Excellency witnessed the Quadrangular Cricket Match between the Europeans and the Parsis on the Bombay Gymkhana Grounds yesterday morning.

His Excellency received a Farewell Address from the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha at Government House yesterday morning.

Their Excellencies were the guests of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency at a Farewell Banquet at the University Hall.

Lord and Lady Lee, Miss Grosvenor and Mdlle Duflot have left Government House.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel

GOVT'S. CURRENCY POLICY.

REASONS AGAINST STABILISING RUPEE.

SALE OF GOLD RESERVE.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S EXPLANATION.

INDIAN CRITICISM ASCRIBED TO POLITICAL PURPOSE.

PROCEEDINGS OF ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Associated Chambers, Sir Arthur Froom moved a resolution relating to currency the effect that no alteration of the nominal ratio is of any advantage until world conditions are restored and internal finances have been put on a sound basis and that thereafter the question of reverting to the ratio of Rs. 15 should be examined by Government in consultation with Chambers of Commerce. Another resolution urged the Government of India to restrict its borrowing in London in view of the onerous nature of external as compared with internal debt.

Sir Basil Blackett, on behalf of Government confessed the two-shilling rate fictitious but it was harmless. As regards stabilisation of the rupee in terms of sterling at 1s. 4d. he was of opinion that by doing so we should be surrenderng our freedom of action and that in effect our currency policy would be liable to be dictated from abroad. About the sale of £2,000,000 of gold in India, he said that the whole process was calculated to improve our financial position and to attain the object everyone had in view—an earlier return to the gold standard. Concluding he attributed the criticism against this measure partly to political manoeuvre.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon resumed its sitting on Tuesday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at Parsi Bazar Street, Mr. Frank Nelson presiding.

At the outset the president read a telegram from Sir Montagu Webb regretting his inability to attend the conference.

On Tuesday only the delegates were present and none of the Indian gentleman mentioned yesterday was present.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Association was then held when resolutions, adopting the fourth annual report for the period 1st January to 31st October 1923, and the statement of account, were passed. The Bengal, the Madras and the Karachi Chambers were elected respectively to nominate the president and the deputy president for 1924. Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis were elected auditors while the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber was elected Secretary to the association for the next year.

Sir Arthur Froom (Bombay) moved the following resolution relating to currency question:—

"This Association desires to reiterate the opinions expressed at the last annual general meeting of this association that:—

With reference to any proposals to restore the ratio of Rs. 15 to the sovereign, this association is of opinion that no alteration of the nominal ratio will be of any advantage to India until world conditions become more stable and until the internal finances of the country have been put on a sound basis.

Thereafter the question of reverting to a ratio of Rs. 15 to the sovereign or any other ratio should be examined by Government in consultation with the various chambers of commerce in India but should not form the subject of enquiry by a special commission as such commissions have an unsettling effect on the trade and are liable to destroy confidence."

Sir Arthur Froom said:—

I propose to commend this resolution to you in a very few words, for world conditions as regards the currencies and exchanges of all nations are if anything—in a somewhat greater state of chaos than that obtaining when this Resolution, then proposed by the Bengal Chamber, was debated and unanimously passed in January of this year on the occasion of the fourth annual conference of our association.

Virtually all the arguments used on that occasion hold good to-day—many are emphasised, and I am confident that it would prove an impossible task at the present time to devise a stable gold exchange standard for India that would stand the tests of the severe fluctuations in the precious metals and in the world's exchanges.

In the eleven months elapsed between our last annual meeting and to-day the Dollar sterling quotation has varied from 4.23 to 4.72. The French gross rate has varied from 62.70 to 83.20 and bar silver from 30½ to 32½ which alone serve, to a great extent, to point my moral. But if these prove at all Germany—normally a large if not the insufficient I have only to cite the case largest buyer of Indian raw material—whose currency has not merely depreciated but has ceased to seriously exist vide the nominal quotation to-day of about Mks. 20,000,000,000 equals £1 as compared with Mks. 40,000 equal £1 less than a year ago. It would perhaps interest those gentlemen who have not recently been Home to know that, shortly before I left England a little more than a month ago, itinerant hawkers were selling mark notes in the streets of London and were attracting the attention of passers by shouting out "'ere you are one million German marks for tuppence."

We cannot reasonably expect London to become again a free gold market, until it is apparent what will be the effect on the dollar gross rate of the recently concluded arrangement whereby the huge debt owing to America by Great Britain has been funded and is to be liquidated by stated annual transfers; and until London is once more a free gold market, India cannot have a Sterling gold point and until she has this again I submit it is premature to talk of altering our nominal ratio.

In regard to the latter portion of the resolution the Bombay Chamber is in no way desirous to dogmatise as to the exact method chosen by the Secretary of State for India when he finally decides to re-examine this intricate question but they feel it incumbent on them to emphasise anew the unsettling effect on trade generally which is inevitably experienced during the period in which a commission is pursuing its enquiries.

Sir Campbell Rhodes (Bengal) supported the resolution. He said the resolution had been framed on the lines of the resolution which they had proposed last year. There was a slight discrepancy in the wording to which he drew their attention. He therefore wanted to alter the resolution by inserting the words, "should be considered" instead of "will be of any advantage to India" in the fifth line and inserting the words "or before" forming the subject of enquiry by a special commission and omitting the rest in the second part of the resolution.

Sir Arthur Froom accepted the alteration.

Sir Campbell then asked the conference to take a mandate of the Association Chambers when they go to the Assembly next year that in their opinion the annual budget should be made balancing.

SIR. B. BLACKETT'S SPEECH.

The Hon Sir Basil Blackett made a lengthy statement on the subject, in the course of which he said:—

The resolution we have been discussing advises the Government of India to have nothing to do with the thorny question of exchange and, as you see, the first effect of this advice has been to bring me to my feet for the purpose of saying a word or two on the very subject which you so strongly recommend me to avoid. I hope you will not regard this as yet another example of the futility of placing your knowledge and experience at the service of a Government which scorns them. Let me say at once that the Government of India remote from the scene of action in financial and commercial matters, keenly feel the need of any help and guidance that such Associations as yours may be willing to afford. I welcome, and should like to foster, the interest which is taken outside Government circles in questions of public policy, even when (as in this case) they are difficult and technical. The more closely we can collaborate the better.

In advising the Government not to make any attempt at present to stabilise exchange and especially not to appoint a Committee for the purpose, you clearly have in mind the last occasion on which the value of the Rupee was fixed for all eternity. The rate was then fixed at two shillings; and there it has remained—officially—ever since. Is that a consideration that should weigh with us one way or the other when we have to determine whether to take action or not at the present time?

The two shilling rate is fictitious. I have no difficulty in recognising. But this is not the only example of a discrepancy between appearance and reality, and the question remains whether the two shilling rate does any harm. We have not so far to look to find analogies. The official parity of Paris francs with the pound sterling is in the neighbourhood of 25. That fact, though it may provoke a smile, is not generally regarded as an occasion for protest and indignation. The analogy is not perfect, because, if I am not mistaken, the official policy of the French Government is still to restore the franc to its official parity, whereas it has been definitely stated that the Government of India have no intention whatever of forcing up the exchange value of the Rupee with a view to making the two shilling rate effective. If there were any fear that the Government might begin to tamper with the exchange market in order to bring about by manipulation an artificial increase of 50 per cent. in the external value of the currency, I could understtnd that the two shilling rate might be regarded as a sword of Damocles, perpetually hanging over the heads of those who are engaged in foreign trade. But no one really supposes any such thing, and it is quite necessary for me to tell you that on that score there is nothing to be feared.

What else can be said against the two shilling rate? It enters into Government accounts, and may be a source of confusion to the uninitiated. The reply is that in present circumstances we have no choice but to adopt an arbitrary rate. In most cases we have already modified our statements and taken 1s. 4d. as the basis; but this rate also is arbitrary, though in closer conformity with actual facts. I find some difficulty in believing that any one who takes an intelligent interest in government finance is likely to be so unversed in the technicalities of exchange that he would be deceived by the adoption of one rate or the other for accounting purposes, and I think you will not expect me to make much of this objection. All I will say is that I am entirely in sympthy with any and every attempt to present the financial statements of the Government in a simple and lucid form.

I am not aware of any other serious argument against the continuance of the two shilling rate, and I am inclined to conclude that this official fiction is so illusory as to be quite harmless. Let me pass on to the much more interesting question whether it would not have been better to have an effective, instead of an artificial, rate, and to proceed to stabilise the exchange value of the Rupee.

I will assume that for practical purposes rate of 1s. 4d. is the only alternative that need be considered in this connection at the present time. The question still arises whether supposing the Rupee had been stabilised at 1s. 4d., it would have been better to fix its value in terms of sterling or in terms of gold. It is possible, of course, to argue for and against stabilisation as such, and there are some considerations which apply equally to both of the alternative methods. But, if you will allow me, I will discuss the two possibilities separately, and deal first with the pros and cons of stability in terms of sterling.

The Government of India fully appreciate the immense advantage which would accrue from a stable exchange, not only to the trading community but to the country as a whole. Whatever there may be to say against stabilisation, there can be nothing whatever to say against stability. Exchange fluctuations introduce into business an additional and extraneous risk which leads almost inevitably to a diminution in the volume of trade. It may be true to say that in theory the movement of an exchange rate is not essentially different from a movement in the price of the commodity which is being dealt in; and it is arguable that the forward exchange market provides an opportunity for traders to protect themselves against currency losses. But the fact remains that exchange fluctuations, even when they are of moderate extent, have a deeply disturbing effect in business the breath of life is confidence; and what is required for confidence is certainty. In this matter of exchange, nothing short of certainty would be of any use. You require to know that, unless something happens which shakes the financial system of the country to its foundations, the currency in which trade debts are paid will have a value that can only vary within known and narrow limits.

ESSENTIAL TO MAKE EXCHANGE STABLE.

It follows that, before any attempt is made to stabilise exchange, we must be very sure that we command the resources which are necessary to make certain that the attempt will be attended this time by success. I therefore ask myself whether the reserves available to the Government of India in case of need of maintaining the external value of the Rupee at sixteen pence are adequate or not. At the risk of taking you over ground which is familiar to you all, I must answer this question by attempting to make a general comparison of our assets with our liabilities.

Such a comparison is not quite easy to make. We must begin, I think, by divesting our minds of many of the technicalities which have done so much to make the subject of Indian currency more confusing and difficult than it need be. Let us refuse to think in terms of a Gold Standard Reserve which contains no gold and of a Paper Currency Reserve of which an appreciable part is held in such a form that it could not be made directly available to replace paper currency. We must think of our reserves as a whole, whether they consist of balances standing to the credit of the Secretary of State in London, of securities in India or in London, or of gold bullion and silver coin in India. And the strength of these reserves must be judged by measuring them against the greatest strain which in any conceivable circumstances they could be required to meet.

The Government of India make themselves responsible for maintaining both the internal and the external value of the currency. It is the second of these responsibilities which we are considering now, but I must mention the first because it forms part of the liabilities against which reserves are held. The undertaking of the Government is to pay out coined Rupee for any notes that may be tendered, and we actually hold a sufficient quantity of silver coin to redeem more than half the gross total amount of notes outstanding, or more than two-thirds of the net amount in circulation. Even in a crisis our ability to make specie payment on this scale may be expected to put a stop to a demand for the encashment of notes long before our reserves of coin are exhausted. But to make assurance doubly sure, the Government of India have chosen, in addition, to earmark gold as being specifically held to secure the convertibility of the paper currency. If this earmarked gold were used to purchase silver for coinage, we should be in a position to redeem the whole of the active circulation of our Paper Currency and still have something over.

But what concerns us here is the external value of the Rupee; its value, that is to say, as a means of international payment. For purposes of international payments there is no need to draw a distinction between silver rupees and currency notes. The one is a note printed on silver, the other a note printed on paper. The value of both depends, from this piont of view, on the power to exchange them when necessary for international currency, for foreign debts must be paid in international currency. If India is called upon to meet her indebtedness abroad at a time when she is unable to provide goods in sufficient quantity or insufficiently short time to satisfy her creditors, she must find cash at short notice. Normally, an adverse balance would be met by borrowing cash; but borrowing abroad is not desirable in itself and in a crisis may be come impossible. It is, therefore, necessary to keep reserves of ready cash for this purpose. This does not necessarily mean keeping big reserves of gold. Just as Treasury Bills in the English banking system are reckoned to be practically the equivalent of cash at short notice, so also investments in British Government securities of early maturity can safely be regarded as the equivalent of international cash. But it is, of course, essential that our external reserves, whether invested or not, should be available in case of need without delay at an international financial centre.

You will observe that I have adopted a rate of 1s. 4d. rather than 2s. for the conversion of the sterling items. I find that the total cash amounts to 241 crores as against a total internal circulation of 151 crores. The represents 160 per cent. of the circulation and 63 per cent. of the total liabilities. Gold and balances abroad amount to no less than 135 crores, 52 lakhs.

By all accepted standards this would be judged to be a position of extraordinary strength. Let us consider what are the demands to which our reserves might be exposed in a time of crisis.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The question there raised is an important question to which I think the ten years that have elapsed since this passage was written have provided an answer. The reserves of international currency held by the Government of India as banking reserves as well as currency reserves; that is, they are intended to be a guarantee of solvency in the face of any conceivable balance of indebtedness against us, even if at the same time we had to face an internal banking crisis as well. Normally, of course, India's exports, visible and invisible, show a considerable excess over her imports even after taking into consideration imports of treasure on private account, and it is out of this surplus, supplemented by any investments from abroad that may be made in Idian industrial undertakings and non-governmental enterprises, that remittances are made to London for the purpose of meeting the Government's expenditure outside India. We have, for example, remitted over £21 millions in this way since the 1st April, 1923, thereby more than covering our sterling requirements for the year. Of this amount, some £8½ millions have been remitted by the traditional system of Council Drafts and £13 millions by the recently introduced system of purchases of sterling for rupees in India. I think we may with reason congratulate ourselves on the success of this new development. I have the authority of an exceptionally well qualified judge—no less a person Mr. Chairman than Mr. Frank Nelson of Bombay—for saying that not only has the new system enabled the Government of India, during the current financial year, to remit larger amounts at on the whole, more advantageous rates than would have been possible by means of Council Drafts only, but that in the absence of this method of effecting day to day purhases in India the fluctuations of the rupee-sterling rate would have been very violent and most disturbing to trade and industry.

To return to our reserves; for the moment we are concerned with the use of these reserves as currency reserves, for maintaining the exchange value of the Rupee. The net sterling liabilities of the Government of India are now estimated for the current financial year at some forty millions, and the reserve resources available for meeting them amount, as I have shown, to more than twice that sum. In other words, the Government of India could manage to pay their way abroad without coming on to the exchange market at all for two years. There can be no doubt, therefore, that in present circumstances our reserves are ample in case of need for the support of exchange to the extent necessary to maintain the value of the Rupee at sixteen pence.

This brings me at last to the question whether, having, as I admit, the ability to do so, we ought have adopted a policy of stabilisation in terms of sterling at 1s. 4d. Consider for a moment what that means. It means in the first place that we should have to begin by inflating our currency, for the Rupee stands to-day at about 1s. 5d. That would perhaps not be a heavy price to pay for the benefits of stability. But what kind of stability should we have achieved? Currencies and prices, the world over, are in a state of flux, and although the pound sterling is relatively stable as compared with German marks or Paris francs, it stands to-day at nearly ten per cent below its pre-war parity. It is not unreasonable to anticipate that sterling exchange on New York will, in due course, return to 4.86 2/3. In that event we must expect a corresponding adjustment of the general level of prices in England and the United States either through a rise of prices in the United States or through some fall in English prices. But if the Rupee, throughout this transitional period, is to be worth sixteen pence, the Indian price level must follow suit. That is to say, that, having begun by inflating our currency so as to bring down exchange from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d., the Government of India might have to deflate again and to expand their foreign reserves in an attempt to force down internal prices 'pari passu' with a downward movement of prices in England as compared with the United States. I wonder what would have been gained by committing ourselves in advance to such a policy. Remember that once we had embarked upon it there could be no turning back. We should have linked ourselves irretrievably to a currency that was liable to involve us in a policy of further deflation. The history of the attempt to fix the rupee at 2s. gold in 1920 and the distrust of the Government which has unfortunately resulted from the failure of that attempt should warn us not to embark afresh on any new policy unless we are determined at all costs to carry it through. A temporary settlement, liable at any time to be modified or abandoned, would fail to give that certainty which is the very object of stabilisation.

But I have taken the most favourable case. I have assumed that sterling is destined to pursue the even tenor of its way gradually back to pre-war parity with gold. The best hope of countries with comparatively stable exchange of restoring the gold standard is that England will lead the way. In the contrary event not only will Scandinavia and Holland have to reconsider their position, but countries such as Australia and South Africa within the British Empire will have to consider seriously whether they should not break loose from sterling. I have myself no doubt that sterling will continue to work its way back to gold parity. But that may be regarded by some of you as a decidedly hazardous assumption. You know very well the difficulties which England is facing at the present moment. On the one hand, the payment of the American debt involves a direct burden on the exchange of which the full effects have yet, perhaps, to be appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic. On the other hand, internal resources are being strained by yet another winter of unemployment. A large and influential body of opinion in England would favour, the deliberate adoption of a policy of inflation more or less thinly disguised; and it is possible that, in spite of warning examples on the Continent of Europe, the limit of endurance may be reached at which financial principles will be sacrificed in the hope of relieving present distress. What then? England sets her foot upon the slippery path which leads, according to the Brussels Conference, to an everlasting bonfire of currency notes. And the Rupee has been fixed at sixteen pence! There can be no turning back. The relation in which India has thereby been made to stand to England as regards the volume of purchasing power and the general level of prices must be scrupulously maintained. In fact, India must suffer all the inconveniences of a general rise in commodity prices in order to avoid an increase in the sterling value of the Rupee.

It might be objected that my argument assumes a closer correspondence than usually exists between the external value of a currency and the relative level of internal prices in the countries concerned. I am not by any means a pedantic believer in the fashionable doctrine of purchasing power parity, more especially if it is applied to India. It seems to me to assume that economic laws operate more smoothly and swiftly than is often actually the case, and I am sure that in India there are obstacles which delay, and even perhaps prevent, the automatic adjustments which the theory is apt to postulate. But I do maintain that in the long run some kind of equilibrium between prices and currency values is bound to be reached, and I will go so far as to say that the policy of maintaining a fixed exchange must, to a considerable extent, be a policy of modifying commodity prices through the medium of the currency. If in India the consequential adjustments are difficult to produce and slow to take effect, that seems to me to increase the difficulty and danger of assuring fixity of exchange in a period of widely fluctuating world prices.

REASON FOR NOT STABLISHING RUPEE

The reason, then, why I think it would not have been wise to stabilise the Rupee at sixteen pence is that by doing so we should have surrendered our freedom of action in a matter which vitally concerns us. In effect, our currency policy would have been liable to be dictated to us from abroad. For good or for evil we should have been bound to conform to the movements of sterling, at a time when even sterling is liable to fluctuations that may well be very considerable. Our boasted stability would have been no more than apparent. For us in India it is easy to overrate the extent to which the world can be said to have settled down financially. Commodity prices have been more stable here than anywhere in the world; exchange seemed until recently to have relapsed automatically to its pre-war level and to be inclined to remain there. It was perhaps tempting to assume that the return to what might fairly be called normal had been successfully completed within five years from the end of the war. I wish I could share that opinion. Perhaps I may remind you that after the American Civil War full fifteen years elapsed before the almighty dollar itself was restored to parity. And if I may refer to my own recent experience in Europe, I would say that, to my mind, it is much easier to underrate than to exaggerate the extent to which all economic values are still liable to be disturbed. I can not subscribe to the view that present conditions necessarily approximate to what in future years we shall call normal, and that seems to me to be one more justification of the policy which the Government of India have pursued in steadfastly refusing to be committed to a currency policy which could only be successful and secure if the rest of the world could be relied upon to remain as stable as the Rupee.

You will have appreciated already that my main objetion to stabilisation at 1s. 4d. sterling applies equally to stabilisation at 1s. 4d. gold. But the proposal, if made in this form, raises one or two special considerations which I should like to be allowed to touch upon quite briefly. Once again, in a world where everything is in flux, stability would be only apparent. But in this case we are involved in a fluctuating relation with sterling, in which I suppose at least nine-tenths of our transactions in foreign currencies are expressed. Let us suppose that a year ago the exchange value of the Rupee had been fixed at 1s. 4d. gold. What would have been the limits of variation in exchange since the beginning of this calendar year as compared with the fluctuations that have actually taken place? As a matter of interest I hve had the answer worked out to the middle of last month, on the basis of weekly average rates in Bombay and between London and New York. We should have paid for our fixed gold value of the Rupee by having to put up with sterling rates that rose to 18.09 pence on November 17th and fell as low as 16.52d., a range of more than a penny half-penny. In actual fact, exchange has varied, if we take the weekly averages from 1s. 3.945d. to 1s. 4.870d., a range of less than a penny. If stability is the object in the exchange which concerns us most, it does not appear that a rate of 1s. 4d. gold would have been of much assistance.

I will not pause to make more than a passing allusion to the complicated reactions which would have been set up by an announcement to the world that we intended to make a rate of 1s. 4d. gold our object. They differ in degree only from the consequences that you very rightly suppose would follow if it were thought that the Government of India intended to make their official two shilling rate effective. I suppose, an immediate tendency would set in for exchange to move towards its ultimate level; the future would be liberally discounted; speculation would be encouraged by the prospect of a certain profit; gold would look attractively cheap and bullion would be freely imported; export trade would be brought temporarily to a standstill; and in fact we should have been faced immediately by all the difficulties of an unduly appreciated exchange. And what should we have gained? We should have gained the privilege of being dragged behind the chariot-wheels of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States of America. Already once, world prices have been violently forced down as the result of a policy of active deflation in America. If it should occur to the United States to try and restore gold prices to their pre-war level, India, with an exchange fixed in terms of gold, would be driven to renounce her intention once again, or to submit to a contraction of her currency at the cost of heavy trading losses and a new series of social and economic disturbances. I see little reason for thinking that gold is likely to be more stable in value than stering; and the fact is that in terms of purchasing power the Rupee has on the whole been more stable in the past than either the one or the other.

The policy of the Government of India hitherto has been stability, and I venture to think that that policy has not been unsuccessful. If I may state the case in the form of a paradox I will say that it is precisely the mobility of prices, exchange and currency which makes it possible to maintain something approaching to an all round equilibrium. So long as the different forces can be played off to a certain extent against one another, they can be made to produce a fairly constant resultant; but if you once fix any one of them you will find that, in the absence of a real approach to world stability you have increased, instead of diminishing the oscillations of the remainder. Fixity of exchange, for example, so far from securing fixity of real purchasing power for wages and salaries, would actually militate against it.

My conclusion then is, as regards the past three years, that India could not have afforded to tie her currency to any other but did well to retain her liberty to conform only exchange and price movements of other countries so far as suited her own interests to the tries. But what of the future? Are we to remain indefinitely in a state of flux, waiting for the world to settle down and is there any prospect of the world's settling down unless someone begins by setting an example? I am reminded of a story of Dean Inge, "the Gloomy Dean". He was asked, it is said not long ago whether he did not think that England was settling down. "Yes", he replied, "like the Lusitania".

GOLD STANDARD—THE GOAL.

The whole tenour of my remarks to-day has been to suggest the unwisdom of attempting to speak too confidently about the future or to act in anticipation of events. I hope you will not expect me to offend against my own principles by proceeding at once to make a declaration of our intentions. I am not authorised to do so. But I may perhaps venture to look a little confidently ahead. The goal towards which we are all working is, of course, a gold standard. England is doing that same. A gold standard does not by any means necessarily mean a gold currency. Let me appeal to three authorits in support of this statement. My first is Plato who, in laying down laws for his ideal state, pronounced strongly in favour, not of a gold currency, but of the gold exchange standard. For internal purposes his State was to issue currency notes, stamped on bits of leather, but for international payments it was to keep a reserve of gold. My second authority is again Mr. Keynes who, in his book already quoted, expressed himself on this subject perhaps more freely than I should care to do. "Much nonsense," he says, "is talked about a gold standard's properly carrying a gold currency with it. If we mean by a gold currency a state of affairs in which gold is the *important medium* of exchange, no country in the world has such a thing (unless it be Egypt). Gold is an international but not a local currency. The currency problem of each country is to ensure that they shall run no risk of being unable to put their hands on international currency when they need it, and to waste as small a proportion of their resources on holdings of actual gold as is compatible with this." The general adoption of the practice of putting gold into circulation would at the present time involve such a demand for gold as would bring gold prices down to a level so far below the present world level as to be intolerable everywhere. Incidentally, one of the dangers of the near future is that the breakdown of the machinery of Government in Europe may extend so far as to discredit all forms of paper currency and drive people back to metallic forms of currency. Were this to occur, the demand for gold as a medium of internal exchange might have disastrous consequences. England, I imagine, is not likely again to waste any proportion of her resources on an actual gold circulation. The question whether India will want to do so need not at present arise, because progress towards a gold currency would necessarily be made by way of the establishment of a gold standard, and on that first step we are all agreed, and it is for that we are working. But the gold standard of the future may perhaps be a little different from the system with which we were familiar in Europe before the war. This brings me to my third authority in favour of the gold exchange standard system. If the resolutions of the Currency Committee of the Genoa Conference are carefully studied, as they deserve to be, it almost seems as if Europe intended to work her way towards something very like the system which we have had established in India for many years past. There you will find references to "gold centres" in which, for convenience and economy, the world's reserves of international currency would be concentrated. If other countries maintained reserves of gold at all it would be not because they required them for their own purposes, but because, being unable or unwilling themselves to take a leading part in the maintenance of an international gold standardard, they were expected as a condition of membership of a world currency system either to make a direct money contribution to the cost of a central gold reserve or to suffer for their own and the general advantage, the inconvenience and expense of having a portion of their resources locked up in unproductive form.

In such a system it seems that India might well find her appropriate place, for in matters of currency policy there can be no irreconcilable conflict of interests between nations. The advantage of the whole must also be the advantage of every part. I cannot admit, for example, that the questions which we have been discussing to-day can be viewed either from an Indian or from an English standpoint. It is my business as Finance Member to put the interests of India first, and I unhesitatingly do so. But in this matter the idea that there is a conflict of interests is unreasonable. There is plenty of room for difference of opinion, but there cannot be any difference of motive. Whether we are exporters or importers or merely in the Finance Department of the Government of India we can afford to approach the subject from the same angle with the same ends in view, and we cannot afford to do anything else.

SALE OF GOLD RESERVE.

It may be useful at this point to say a word or two about the sale of £2,000,000 of the gold in India which is now taking place. I have shown about that our reserves are at present very strong. Now the purpose of keeping a reserve is that it may be used when required. A reserve is for use and not for ornament. I have shown also that the necessary preliminary to the introduction of a gold currency is that is really desired is the attainment of a gold standard. Whether it is sterling or rupees which we are considering, the one or the other must have reached a fixed gold value and become stabilised at that fixed gold value, before the question of introducing gold into circulation can arise. Our aim is to reach a gold standard for the rupee, just as England's aim is to restore the gold parity of sterling with gold. One of the most effective ways of doing this is to use our gold reserve judiciously—and I may add profitably—to supplement our other resources. By selling gold in India against payment in sterling we are securing more than one desirable purpose: first, but perhaps least important we convert a non-interest-bearing asset into an interest bearing asset. Second, we increase our sterling assets both by the sale price of the gold and by the interest earned on the securities in which it is invested and so reduce the amount to be remitted to England and pro tanto postpone or avoid the necessity for sterling borrowing. Thirdly, we do something to hasten the moment when we can fix the gold value of the rupee, because we improve the value of the rupee in terms of gold; and fourthly, we secure the Indian taxpayer the present premium on gold, with every expectation—one might almost say with the certainty—that at a later date we shall be able, if need be, to replace the gold at a cheaper price. The whole process is calculated to improve our financial position and to attain the object we all have in view, an earlier return to the gold standard. Yet the operation has been criticised—even violently criticised—in some quarters, partly because it has not been understood, but partly also, I think, for political purposes.

FRIDAY'S MEETING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the public meeting convened for Friday next on the Chowpatty Sands to raise protest against the Corporation voting an address to the departing Governor, I suggest that the bodies under whose auspices the meeting is convened do send letters to those members of the Corporation who have voted for the address inviting them to attend the meeting and have their say before the electors as to why they have so voted. They must be given an assurance that if they attend, they would be given a patient hearing and there would be no rowdyism as in England. Let us see if they have the courage of their convictions because if they have, they are sure to attend. If they do not attend, the public are to take it, they are nothing but cowards and sycophants.—Yours etc.

N. C. MEHTA.

O'DWYER-NAIR SUIT.

RECRUITING METHODS

EVIDENCE OF PLEADERS.

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

At the resumed recording of evidence in the above suit before L. Rangi Lal M. A. 7 witnesses, including 2 Pleaders, were examined to-day on behalf of the Defendant.

MIAN ATA MOHAMMAD, PLEADER.

D. W. 35 Mian Ata Mohammad, Pleader of Shahpur city after indicating his status said his office was situated on the road leading to the Serai of Malik Sahib Khan, father of Col. Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan. He could see the Serai from his office. During 1917 and 1918 persons that were brought for enlistment were kept in the Serai Tehsil peons were placed on guard. Recruits were not free agents before enlistment. If any recruit wanted to go outside he wanted permission.

When cross-examined the witnesss said that he did not personally go into the Serai. The number of peons varied with the number of recruits inside the Serai.

On re-examination the witness said, that during those days the public were not allowed to use the Serai.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST TAHSILDARS.

D. W. 36, Rehma, son of Hussain, caste Ranjha, agriculturist of Dullonwali in the Shahpur District was a Lambardar of his village during the days of recruitment. An officer came and wanted the names of available recruits, certain names were recorded although people had refused to enlist. Then the Tehsildar came and captured many people including his son. The captured were shut up in the village Moriwal. The witness went and entreated the Tehsildar for the release of his son. The Tehsildar said that his son would be released if he would pay Rs. 1,000 as security for the production of his son at the time of the medical examination. He presented his son who passed the medical test, and was ordered to present himself after 2½ months. Later he and his son fled away. His son returned to his village after the murder of the Tehsildar. The S. I. came to their village to round up the deserters and started chasing and in that chase he fired and wounded his son, in the leg. Witness and several others went to the place and entreated the S. I. who threatened to shoot the witness and took away his son on a cot along with witness and others to the Police Station where the whole lot excepting his wounded son were locked up in the Thana. On the next morning the Superintendent of Police arrived there as the S. I. had complained to him that they had assaulted him and the (S.I.) had fired in self-defence. The witness and his party also complained to the Suptd. of Police. Next day they were all handcuffed and brought to Ghullapur before the S. P. Inquiry was made and they were released and the S. I. was suspended. Witness further said, that punitive police was imposed after the murder of the Tehsildar in 5 neighbouring villages, because these villages failed to produce recruits.

When cross-examined he said that he was dismissed after the incident in connection with the S. I. His appeal was also rejected. He guessed this reason of imposing punitive Police, because they were not guilty of any offences.

On re-examination he said that apparently he was dismissed in connection with recruiting. No inquiry was made as to his inability to produce recruits.

D. W. 37 Wasawa, caste Lakk, age 41, Lambardar said, he was fined Rs. 12 by the Tehsildar for failing to collect men. Then another officer came and asked for recruits. He told him that the people said that they were not used to service and they already paid 2 per house to the Government. He was suspended and was also told that punitive Police would be imposed in the village. One Chavi, a registered bad character, was appointed as Lambardar. Then D. C. and Commissioner and Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan accompanied by about 30 or 40 men came and asked for recruits. They said that people were not accustomed to service and it will take time to work them up. Later, an officer accompanied by a Police guard came and said that he had to arrest 7 men. The whole village collected. On the police guard getting closer the people got frightened and began to run. On this they were fired. (?) Sahib Zada and Salo Shah died as a result of firing and several others were wounded. The D. C., Police officers and other officials came to the spot and caught hold of the people and started a case against about 100 or 150 men out of whom 33 were sentenced to imprisonment. Two women were also wounded. Punitive Police was imposed for 3 years. The police stationed in the village perpetrated great atrocities.

When cross-examined he said warrants were out against 7 men whom the officer wanted to arrest.

No one came before that officer with warrants. He one conspired to prevent the arrest of these men against whom the warrants were out. No member of the police was wounded. They did not assault and they were absolutely unarmed. He was sentenced to 2 years in the Lakk case and his appeal was rejected. He knew that that the name of Chavi was in the Register No. 10 once.

RECRUITING OFFICERS' INTERFERENCE.

D. W. Rehman, son of Gahna, caste Ranja, age 40, agriculturist of Bahk Lurka in Shahpur said they could not cultivate for one year on account of constant interference by recruiting officers. A Magistrate and the Tehsildar came and asked for recruits, the latter also said that he would take by force, if necessary. The people said they were not used to service. The Tehsildar said he would treat them as he had treated other villagers. He would disgrace their women folk and trouble their children and destroy their crops, and take recruits forcibly. The Tehsildar and the Magistrate paid frequent visits and seized anything down to the spinning wheel. The people ran away when the officers came. The Tehsildar used to capture old men and women who remained behind, and they were subjected to disgrace and maltreatment in various ways. They used to take money according to the means of the individuals.

Punitive Police was imposed in his village once before the murder of the Tehsildar and again after the murder. The Indignities to which the people and women of the village were subjected at the hands of the police were indescribable and he would rather not go into details out of shame.

When cross-examined he said nothing happened to him because the Tehsildar could not lay his hands on him as he used to fly away, before the Tehsildar came. The punitive Police was imposed for the first time 7 or 8 years before the murder of the Tehsildar on account of the murder of the Zaildar of the village. He and his brother were implicated in the murder case of Tehsildar, he was acquitted and his brother was sentenced to 14 years.

D. W. 39 Lakhmi Das, son of Bhan Mal, Chowla, age 37 shop-keeper, Shahpur city, on S. A.—He paid an income-tax of Rs. 98-15-0 and he is one of the Chowdharis of the bazar. He was in Shahpur during the days of recruitment. People were enlisted against their wishes. While passing the Serai of Malik Sahib Khan he used to see the old man and women and relations of the recruits crying outside the Serai. The witness corroborated D. W. 35.

D. W. 40 Ganpat Rai, son of Ram Ditta Mal, Arora, age 45, agriculturist, of Akal Shah in the Shahpur District on S. A.

During the days of recruitment Tehsildar, with others came and surrounded his village. The men were searched and were asked to enlist but they were not willing and were, therefore, badly beaten in his presence. Jiwan Mal, his cousin, who had 2 grown-up sons had been captured and beaten.

D. W. 41 L. Tej Bhan Kumar, Pleader, Shahpur, said, about 90 per cent was forced enlistment. He oversaw a crowd of men both Hindus and Muhammadans pass by. Some Hindus were known to him. They were followed by peons and then followed by their relations. He called some of them but the peon did not allow them to come. Then he called their relations, who came and told him that those people were forcibly captured by Tehsil officials, by putting guard round the village, and some had disguised themselves as women and were grinding corn and were captured. Then people were shut up in the Serai and Chaprasis of the Tehsil were placed on guard outside. One Jawala Sahai, whose only son Bishen Das was captured and brought, came to him and asked the witness to make arrangements for his release, because if he were sent to the war and killed there his whole family would come to an end. He made the representation to the Tehsildar, but the latter told him not to interfere in the matter. Bishan Das refused to put his thumb impression on any document; the Tehsildar beat Bishen Das. Finally, it was arranged that Bishen Das would be let off if he would give a Hindu substitute. On the same day one Ram of a village in the Shahpur District had been captured and shut up. He also refused to put his thumb impression. He was taken apart and thrown on the ground and eventually enlisted. Subsequently he inflicted an injury on his eye and managed to have himself declared medically unfit. Again one Ganga Ram of the same village and a relation of respectable and well-to-do men of Chak Musa was also captured and placed in the Serai. His relations, who had rendered help in recruiting, entreated the Tehsildar and the latter treated them badly. Then again Gopal Singh and Raj Singh of Kot Sayaadan, a village in the Shahpur District, were also captured as a result of night raid. Their relations came to him for their release. These men were enlisted.

WAILING OF RECRUITS.

Then, again one Ram Lal, son of Gopi Chand, of Shahpur city was captured and brought along with others. His father asked for the release of his son. He tried and failed. The relations of the Muhammadan recruits beat their breasts and made lamentations on either side of the Dak Bungalow.

There were innumerable incidents of this type. Cases under sections 107 and 110 Criminal Procedure Code were instituted to bring pressure on the accused to enlist, and if they did enlist, the proceedings were dropped or shown as compounded. He, as a legal practitioner, had occasions to appear in such cases.

One day 8 zamindars from Bakhar owing 250 acres of land each were brought handcuffed to Shahpur and shut up in the Thana. On the following day the D. C. went to the Thana and released them on some understanding of furnishing recruits. The Tehsildar told witness that a rebellion had occurred in Lakk and influential men should proceed there. On reaching Lakk, he made an inquiry from women, who said that they did not oppose Government; their men wanted to go to the higher authorities to complain against the acts of policemen stationed in their village, they were fired. They also complained that the punitive Police had oppressed them much. His inquiry did not support the allegation that there was a rebellion against the Government. His conclusion was that shooting was not justified and the whole trouble had arisen because the people wanted to resist the forced enlistment.

When cross-examined he said that he was not a member of the Congress committee; nor is he at present a member of the same. The men about whom he had mentioned were still living. He could not give the number of cases under sections 107 and 110 in any year. One of the officials supported his view.

WOMEN OF REFINEMENT.

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PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

"MR. BAPTISTA'S NEUTRALITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anonymous correspondents usually make me feel like standing between the devil and the deep blue sea. I cannot tell whether the writer is foe or friend. I love to chastise a foe, but I am always indulgent to a friend as I attribute his complaint to excellent motives due to mistake or ignorance of true facts.

In the first place I should like to inform "Citizen" that I have never presided at any Maharashtra Conference. At the Conference held at Bassein, the only one I have attended, I never said a single syllable. In fact I was grieved to see the once fervid *chelas* of Tilak desert their *guru* and practically corroborating Sir George Lloyd when he said to me:—"Tilak is forgotten already." My defeat is a second reminder of this statement for in defeating me Marathas deserted Tilak considering the "Kesari" confessed:—"If any one carried on continuously and steadfastly the mission of Lokmanya's "Responsive Co-operation", it was Mr. Baptista, and Baptista alone." My consolation is the coming resurrection of Tilak's responsive co-operation.

It is not true that "only a few days ago I publicly avowed that I was against voting an address." In fact I refrained from making the avowal as this electioneering tactics of catching votes did not appeal to me as creditable or honourable. Nevertheless after the elections I voted against the address on Mr. Dabholkar's proposition. When a poll was demanded and I proceeded to sign the voting paper I was greeted with an applause by the Congress Nationalist Party. There was no change or mentality or sentimentality.

Yes I "know very well the opinion of my electors", but "Citizen" is blissfully ignorant of it. All my electors were enthusiastically in favour of the address. One of them, Mrs. Hodgkinson pleaded pathetically to me, at least to remain neutral, and not to vote against one "who had done so much for Bombay." I pleaded principle much to her pain. All my electors are entitled to require my resignation, but not one has yet given me the remotest hint, animated no doubt by toleration for freedom of opinion. I shall consider it my duty to comply with the request if any one of them suggested resignation. "Citizen" probably does not know that I was "co-opted" when the Swarajists boycotted me completely. Not one of them voted for me.

I do not pretend to know what the public opinion is on this subject in the sense whether 90 per cent. or even 50 per cent. is against the address. I was against it, but not for the reasons assigned against it by Mr. Patel. And when I am against anything I am utterly indifferent what turn public opinion takes where principles are concerned. In this matter my master is the immortal Burke. I do not follow public opinion. If I cannot guide it I prefer to cry in the wilderness, and take the consequences of meeting wild animals in the Jungles. I believe a substantial percentage of the intellectuals are against it, but outside the ranks of Non-co-operators I have not come across any intellectual who is against the address. I believe the overwhelming majority of the mill operatives are in favour of the address. Some of them called on me before the elections and wished to know whether the opposition was engineered by people who wanted to avenge themselves on the Governor for giving them bonuses where Lord Sydenham gave them bullets, and for compelling the mill-owners to raise wages and shorten hours. I mentioned this to my colleagues on the Corporation at the time and added that if it came to a real conflict we would be overpowered and drowned into the Dhobi Talao. An ingenious analysis of the voters in the columns of your morning contemporary brings out the fact that the Gujeratis were the backbone of the opposition. This phenomenon puzzles me for it makes me feel that the Gujeratis have deserted Gandhi as the Marathas have deserted Tilak especially having regard to the Council elections. I apprehend that this address affair may inaugurate a movement among the Marathas against the Gujeratis. I have already had several indications of it.

"Citizen" probably means to call upon me for an explanation for being neutral on the occasion when the draft-address came up for consideration. I could occupy two columns of your paper if I ventured upon a full explanation. In the first place I believe in loyalty to the Corporation. When the Corporation has passed a resolution we must loyally abide by it unless some important principle is involved. Even then no resolution can be rescinded for three months according to our rules. The Swarajists sought to do by manoeuvre what could not be done under the rules. Nine-tenths of the objections were irrelevant and were directed to show that the Governor did not deserve the address. This was the central object, but this would be unconstitutional under our rules. There was no desire or effort to modify the *contents* of the draft to bring it in harmony with the views of the opponents. Mr. Patel openly expressed his opinion that to amend would be taken as approving the *giving* of the address. In fact the fate of Mr. Tairsee's amendment on a previous occasion showed that the Swarajists felt that they could not even vote for an address which was worse than even a vote of censure because this might imply that they *voted for an address* however offensive. The giving of an address was more untouchable than even a *bhangi* to an orthodox Hindu of the high castes of India. In my opinion those who did not wish to alter the contents ought to have abstained altogether with the clearest intimation that they were abstaining because they were opposed to the address at all. Having satisfied the principle in voting against the address I felt no principle was involved in abstaining to vote against the contents of the address, especially as I did not wish to be disloyal to the Corporation and do something which was unconstitutional. Reason must guide where rules are inoperative. The President could not refuse to put the draft to the votes though he ran the risk of rejection. I would have abstained even if the anti-orators were dignified in their opposition, but the quality of the harangues filled me with so much shame and sorrow that I felt tempted to vote for the address. I might have succumbed to the temptation had not Mrs. Hodgkinson said that "every loyal and sane subject must vote for the address." Mrs. Hodgkinson does not think me disloyal or insane and I wanted her to see that there was at least one loyal and sane man who thought otherwise. Upon principle I should have abstained if there was nothing objectionable in the address: and I should have moved an amendment if there was anything very objectionable in it. Its greatest defect was attributing to the Governor the work of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, or Mr. Goolam Hoosein, or Dr. Paranjpye and others. Dr. Paranjpye's defeat may be due to the defects in the Primary Education Act due more to Sir George Lloyd than to Dr. Paranjpye. Much of the contents looked like robbing Peter to pay Paul. It was conceived upon the Roman adage "De mortuis nil nisi bonum"—the civic fathers and mothers evidently mistaking a farewell address for a funeral oration, but on the whole I saw nothing outrageous in it. Personally I feel that if Lord Sydenham deserved a peerage, Sir George is sure of a higher peerage. From a material point of view Sir George's administration deserves commendation. No man can afford to dispense with addresses to-day as Sir George can. The Sukkur Barrage, the Back Bay Reclamation, and even the Lloyd dam has immortalised him. A hundred years hence when Miss Lotwalla is reborn as Miss Hodgkinson, she will probably see Sir George Lloyd standing on a pedestal on the Back Bay wall surveying the sea as Vasco De Gama surveys in Lisbon, and some new-born Mrs. Naidu will see him standing on the Sukkur Barrage saying to the waters of the Indus with greater success than King Canute to the waves of the sea:—"Thus far shalt those go and no farther." Nevertheless the lovers of liberty can never forgive him for deporting Mr. Horniman without trial in the darkness of night, 900 years after it was stopped in England, for ignoring the Queen's Proclamation in prosecuting the Ali Brothers for religious opinions, and for imprisoning Mahatma Gandhi in the Yerrowda Jail. A prison is no place for a saintly character even if he has broken the law of sedition, and especially for imprisoning him just when the Bardoli decision had practically suspended all political agitation. He does not realise that Gandhi helped Government in keeping the King's Peace. He has done what ten thousand soldiers could not do, viz., he has kept the Moslems on the path of peace and non-violence when the Moslems were infuriated with the treatment the Khalif received and the Turks got at the hands of the Allies. He has saved India from rivers of blood. A prison is no place for such a saintly man. The proper place is a palace with all comforts possible even against the will of the Mahatma. Much sorrow would be saved if the Mahatma had a home where he would have his near and dear ones beside him. Isolation is possible with all this kindness. If his Excellency were not submerged in materialism he would have seen the cruelty of these deportations, prosecutions and incarcerations. In politics and the political aspirations of the people he has completely failed to realise his duties. After the Reform Act and King George's Proclamation it is the duty of the Governor to be the friend, philosopher and guide of the people in their political pilgrimmage to Swaraj. What has he done? Nothing. He is still under the spell of the old idea about the stability of British Rule in India till the crack of doom, and does not see that it is his duty and privilege to accelerate the transformation of bureaucracy to democracy at the earliest possible date. He has ignored constitutional restraints by leaving his province and going to Cashmere three times. The exchange of billets doux between himself and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has vitiated the atmosphere of executive parity. His—but I better refrain. Enough is the evil for the day.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Nov. 29.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CONGRESS CREED ALTERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

At a meeting of the U. P. Congress Committee, held here with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Chair, elections were made to the All-India Congress Committee.

The question of the Congress creed was taken up by the Committee. Some members were for doing away with the creed altogether, while others were for having the creed with Swarajya defined as complete independence. Ultimately the Committee recommended retention of the creed but suggested the insertion of the words "complete independency" after the word "Swarajya" in the creed. The Congress creed according to the Committee's recommendation will read thus:: The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya (complete independence) by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

ALLEGED RECEIPT OF STOLEN LETTERS.

CALCUTTA MERCHANT CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Rai Bahadur Damodar Das, retired District Judge of Punjab, now doing business in Calcutta as a merchant, to-day applied before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for process against Mr. M. A. Mamooji, another merchant, on a charge of receiving two stolen letters. It was stated that, during the trial at the High Court of a suit brought by Mr. Mamooji against Messrs. J. C. Galstaun and W. S. Harvey, the petitioner was cited a witness by the defence. During his cross-examination, the counsel for Mr. Mamooji showed him two letters. The petitioner stated that these were original letters stolen from his file. They were valuable securities creating a right and securities between the petitioner and Mr. Galstaun. The Magistrate granted the process.

Tips! Tips!! Tips!!!

DONT FAIL to get my selections for next FRIDAY, if you wish to do well. I have no systems, my information is based on actual gallops and keen observation, I have a staff which enables me to give you the best

INFORMATION.

3 Wins. 3 Places.

A Double Win &
A Double Place

Rs. 10

Tips ready at 11. A. M. FRIDAY 7th Dec.

"TIPSTER"

129, GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS
(Bakehouse Lane)
Fort, BOMBAY.

CAUSE LIST.

WEDNESDAY, December 5.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.
In the Division Court No. 52.
Appeals for Hearing and final disposal.

79-23. In Re: Indian Company's Act, In Re. Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, Payne and Co, The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Bhagwandas Goculdas Gandhi and others, N C Dalal and Co.

37-23—1449-19—N C Dalal and Co, Motilal Hukumchand, Patell Brothers Mulla and M.

55-23—947-232—Malvi M R and Co, R B Kalianmal Tillockchand, Dharamsey Jatha and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

59-23—5857-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Mongibai widow, Khimji Vishram and Co., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.
In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

16-23—Re: Bai Paribai, Dabholker and Co, Bai Gulab wife of Punamchand, Narsingh Keshrimal, Rele and Co.

17-23—Re: Kesharbai widow Nanu H and Co, Kalidas Juth, Kasturbai widow, Dubash and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4013-21—Little and Co, Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and ors v Gangalal Motilal and ors, Manilal and K.

1246-20—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Anandrao Ramchandra Manker and anr v Anandrao Ramchandra Desai, Shamrao M and H.

SHORT CAUSES.

1353-23—Wadia G and Co, Langley and Co, Mahadeo Bhasker and others, Malvi M R and Co.

1176-23—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co, Tulsidas Gordhandas, Mulla and M, Malvi M R and Co.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd Habib for Mahomed, Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

1608-22—Sabnis G and S, Haji Mahomed Haji Amod Kurtha, Ahmed Haji Ismail and others, Payne and Co.

448-20—Dastur and Co, Dr Robert Hango Navarra v Lieut-Col H A J Gidney I.M.S., Little and Co.

871-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshottam v Hirji Bhagwandas, Malvi M R and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

3047-20—Mehta L and Co, Hirachand Amersing v Jeygopal Gangabishen, Payne and Co.

1214-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhasru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

3423-20—Vachha and Co, Mirzamal Jaidayal v Ratilal Khimji, Pandia and Co.

2632-20—Soonderdas and Co, Hansraj Fulchand v Kontha Parmanand and Sons, Unwalla P and P.

630-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkisson v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Toharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

3806-22—N C Dalal and Co, A H Brewin v J V Paisley, Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.
In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3745-21—Payne and Co, Tata Sons Ltd., v Raja Bahadur Dharrajgirji Narsingirji.

4127-21—Sabnis and G, Bai Jankibai, v Framji Cawasji Bennet, Shroff and L.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co., Ranchhoddas Govindji Asher v Raghunathdas Deoraj, N C Dalal and Co.

3940-21—Amin and D, Bai Manibai v Bai Laxmi, widow and others, Merwanji K and Co.

4170-21—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Lakhmi, widow and another v Bai Mani and another, Amin and D.

1968-22—Dubash and Co, Hardayal Kashinath v Shah Dalsukhram Maganlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

SHORT CAUSE.

4512-23—Crawford B and Co, The Colaba Land and Mills Co, Ltd, Narsey Vardhman and others, Ardeshir H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2412-20—Madhowji and Co, Maganlal Padamsey Junnalgadda Nasudeviah and others, Raghvaya N and Co.

3483-20—Sunderdas and Co, Kapurchand Vamchand Mulchand Mawji and others, Purnanand C and J.

3368-20—Payne and Co, Tyabally Kaderbhai Khalil, Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed Kurtha, Sabnis G and S.

3344-20—Madhowji and Co, Amritlal Lalji, Gordhandas Mavji, Merwanji K and Co.

4038-21—Manilal and K, The Shamrao Vithal Urban Co-operation Credit Society Ltd, Sadashiv Narayen Harite and others, S A Tyabji.

3301-19—N C Dalal and Co, Kakalbhai Umedram Chhabildas Nathubhai Ardeshir H D and Co.

1071-20—Crawford B and Co, The Merchantile Bank of India Ltd, B N Lang, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.
In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2733—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand v Dewidutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
For Trial of Counter claim.

O.C. 5356-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhurabhai Jairam Mistry, Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

3053-21—M B Chothia and Co, Kaloomal Shrimal, Khatri Mahadeo Abdulla, Madhowji and Co.

902-21—Purnanand C and J, Govindas Tulsidas, Vadilal Purshotamdas, Mantri and Co.

Short Causes.

3598-23—Motichand and D, Esmail Haji Haroon, Apub Ebrahim Memon, M B Chothia and Co.

4127-23—Tyaji D and Co, Sarupchand Amichand, Madar Ebrahim, Forbes and Co.

1339-23—Khandwalla and C, Chimanram Motilal, Sagarmal Bhuramat N C Dalal and Co.

1841-23—Khandwalla and C, Joharmal Uttamchand, Mukhram Pratap Narayan, N C Dalal and Co.

Long Causes.

3019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jasmantlal Wadilal Bhagwandas Gangaram Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia Co, Ranchorlal Chagobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Hh and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co, Rehmatbai widow, Hasean Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

2479-19—Merwanji K and Co, Thakoredas Fatechand, Keshavji Kanji Mulla Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.
In the Division Court No. 57.
REFERENCES.

32-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Anandrao Sunderji Narayen, Jamsedji R and D.

7-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Gajanan Vinayak, Jehangir M and S.

13-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

41-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Merwanji K and Co.

25-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Ismail Ahmed Hafiz Moosa, Payne and Co.

15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Drupadibai widow and others Jehangir M and S.

16-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another, Jehangir M and Somji, Motichand and D.

L A Ref 3-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Khodabux Khodadad and another, Wadia G and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3986-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.

1300-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramchand Hardayal and others, Jaigopal Baxatram and others, Manibhai M. Madhowji and Co.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim and Crotie Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghabhai, Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati

SHORT CAUSES.

3021-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Medhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

3038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

722-23—Jamsedji R and D, Nanu N Bharucha and Co v Raichand Velji and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motibhai v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4.

S S Matiana, Langlands, London.
S S Genoa, Cossovich, Genoa.
S S Sicilia, Miller, Shanghai.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 4.

S S Dogra, Blanco, Java.
The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Hakodate Maru for China and Japan.
Steamer Sicilia for China and Japan.
Steamer Khandala for Durban, etc.
Steamer Liebenfels for Hamburg.
S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain E C Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S S Matiana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Matiana, 5403 tons, Captain D H Langlands, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.
S S Genoa:—The M Habiana's steamer Genoa, 4201 tons, Captain Cossovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and 90 passengers.
S S Dogra:—The I M Company's steamer Dogra, 3787 tons, Captain T Blanco, sailed yesterday from harbour for Java, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, 4th December.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Liebenfels 3859 Karachi 12/12 W & A Graham & Co.
2 Maloja 12,829, London 8/12, M M & Co.
3 Iris 4332 Genoa 10/12, W & A Graham & Co.
6 Clan Ranald, 3446 C Ports 7/12, J F and Co.
8 Bovenkerk 5723, Colombo 10/12, E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Khandalla 3289 B & S Africa 12/12, M M and Co.
10 City of Adelaide 4177 Murmugao 5/12 B N and Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 10/12, M M & Co.
12 City of Poona 4791 Karachi 7/12 B N & Co.
13 Trafford Hall 3437 Liverpool N F, B N and Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5336 Hull, N F., W. & A Graham and Co.
15 Somersetshire 4546 Hull 5/12 T M & Co.
16 Recca 3428 Hull, N. F., T M & Co
17 Egremont 5256 New York, 8/12 V Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru 4262, Kobe 9/12, O S Kaisha.
2 Reichenfels 2935 Bamburg, 7/12, W and A Graham & Co.
3 Bankura 1905 P. Gulf, 6/12, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Busrah 7/12, M M and Co.
5 Jalapalaka 2630 Rgoon 5/12, S S N Co.
6 Ahipore 3641, N F 3/12 M M & Co.
7 Ozarda 3038 K'chi N.F. M M & Co.
8 Urlana 3384 Genoa 5/12, M M & Co.
9 Malacca Maru 3319 Kobe, 10/12, N. Y. Kaisha.
10-11 Scindia 3217 Liverpool 12/12, W & A Graham & Co.
15 Dara 3083 Mauritius 7/12, T M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gamari a3232 Rangoon, 5/12 M M & Co.
F Jalavihar 3381 N F, S S N Co.
E Akmeni 13513 P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199 M Coast 7/12 Merchant S N.
H Kilindini 129 M Coast, 4/12 R E Colin & Co.
N Chazda 3341 Calcutta, 6/12 M M & Co.
P Dogra 3281 Rgoon, 5/12, T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Dongola due about 9th December, Agents P. and O S N Co.
Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Rashobra (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgarna (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Mantola (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Neptune (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Elysia due about 2th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Monroe due about 7th December, Agents J F & Co.
City of Calcutta due about 10th December, Agent K N Co.
Virginia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Martenfels due about 18th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Hohenfels due about 15th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moerkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Rosskerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vega due about 30th November, Agent J F Co.
Orcadia (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simra due about 15th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L. F Co.
Tegea due about 18th December, Agent L F Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M Habiana.
Castle Forgiano due about 15th December, Agents M Habiana.
Aussa due about 26th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Algic due about 26th November, Agent V. Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lamo Maru due about 19th December, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 12th December, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 20th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.
North Pacific (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Sierra Nevada (not fixed), Agent T in Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 4.

S S Maloja for London:—12 packages specimen of planks, Thos Cook and Sons; 5000 cwt. ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 30 cases fish maws, B. Dhanjee; 17 bales country cow hides, C Rahimtoola and Sons; 420 cwt Provisions, P and O S N Co.; 10 bales cow hides, H B Ramjee and Co.; 16 bundles Lamb skins H A M Ghamal; 30 cases fish maws, B P Babkapa; 100 bales hemp, J Vishweshar and Co. 9 cases printed books, Oxford University Press; 90 cwt Kajoo Rahimtoola Bharji; 23 packages household effects Allen Bros. & Co., 34 packages wearing apparel etc; Cox's Shipping Agency; 8 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 17 bales cow hides, Peer Mohamad Hassan; 16 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 3 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajeoff; 12 bundles woollen carpets, A. Azizulloff; 12 bundles Lamb skin, A Azizulloff; 100 cwt Rangoon Rice, P and O S N Co., 20 cases Mother of Pearls shells R K M Mowji; 15 cwt coriander seed, E Valjee.

S S Egremont for New York:—26 cylenders hardware, J S Pimenta; 19 cwt cardamoms, Shamjee Laljee; 37 bales salted Goat's skin, H M Malim and Co.

S S Egremont for Philadelphia—25 bales salted Goat skin, The Deccan Trading Co., 82 casks salted Goat skin, Briskey and Co.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—500 cwt rape seed, Louis Dreyfus; 2000 cwt cotton seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—55 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 173 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Recca for Antwerp:—385 bales country country fly, B Karsondas and Co.; 440 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Recca for Ghent—330 bales Ind. raw cotton Vardhaman Bros.

S S Anglo Colombian for Antwerp:—263 bales country cotton fly, Birla Bros.

S S Anglo Colombian for Dunkirk:—220 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 55 bales Ind. raw cotton Bhaidas Karsandas and Co., 110 bales In raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Ghent:—110 bales Indian raw cotton Bhaidas Karsondas and Co.

S S Trafford, Hall for Liverpool—1997 cwt. Linseed oil cake, F F Campbell and Co., 60 bales wool raw, B Hazibhai and Co.; 41 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 15 bales wool raw, V Madhavjee and Sons; 25 bales wool raw E Virjee; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Gurumukhrai Sukhanand; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld. 50 bales Ind. hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 20 bales wool raw, S Gambhirchand; 487 cwt myrobollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Manchester—11 cases sprinklers, Mather and Platt Ltd.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—224 bales country cotton fly, P H Vasa; 15 bales country cotton fly, V A Savie, 63 bales country cotton waste, V A Savie.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—2000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 5000 cwt Linseed, Volkart Bros.; 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 1200 cwt oil cake meals E J Davis; 1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co., 105 cwt mustard seed, E Virjee; 100 cwt gum Olibanum, E Virjee.

S S Urlana for Genoa—55 bales Kapok cotton G Chachaty; 100 bales Indian cotton, G Chachaty.

S S Urlana for Constantinople—8 bales woollen carpets, F Hajeoff.

S S Genoa for Genoa—1050 cwt Linseed, Strauss and Co. 440 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 475 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Genoa for Leghorn—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Genoa for Naples—2000 cwt Indian castor seed (bold) Rallis Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe—100 tons Acetate of Lime, Mitsu Bussan Kaisha; 1000 bales Ind. raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 4.

S S Hoogkerk from Hamburg. Agents E D Sassoon and Co.:—127 bales paper, 40 bales boric acid, 19 barrels plumago; 70 boxes Beer, 170 cases China marble, 400 D/bags broken tiles 72 bales wood plup 220 bundles white wood boards 201 bales printing paper, 20 cases Lead Pencils, 30 cases Dyes Dry, 24 cases Electric Tubes, 37 cases Insulating plates, 20 cases Enamel ware, 85 bags Danish Flint Pebbles, 758 pieces steel bars 976 bundles steel bars, 2654 bundles steel rods, 50 cases slate Pencils, 30 cases paper goods, 150 D/bgs Epsom salt, 300 degs sulphate of copper, 141 cases screws 400 bundles copper sheets, 200 drums Carbide, 196 barrels sulphate of Iron.

From Antwerp:—750 bundles steel bars, 4646 pieces steel bars, 300 casks China clay, 1177 pieces Angles, 196 bundles angles, 87 crates cement sheet (asbestos), 53 cases cotton tissues, 33 cases Syrup, 560 bundles steel sheets 550 bundles steel hoops, 1010 bundles steel tubs, 208 bundles steel plates, 48 cases playing cards, 20 cases zinc oxide.

From Rotterdam:—588 cases Cheese, 20 casks white lead 100 cases Beer, 245 cases schnoppers, 345 bales straw board: 200 D/bags carraway seed 24 cases confectionery, 15 cases cocoa 13 cases Eau De Cologne 20 bales corks, 90 cases Dying Materials, 79 cases cotton, 25 cases artificial silk, 25 cases Gin, 18 cases Playing cards 1582 cases Aniline Dyes, 300 casks Alizarine, 444 bales paper, 70 drums white lead, 65 D/bags Bolts and Nuts 27 cases Velvet 140 casks Oxalic acid 41 pieces galvd. Gas Tubes, 16 bundles Galvd Gas Tubes, 60 kegs Sugar of lead 98 boxes Electric Lamp, 1685 pieces steel bars, 239 Bundles steel bars, 55 D/bags screws 42 cases screws.

From Karachi:—864 bags wheat flour Rawa, 969 bags wheat flour sail 154 bags Coogar 887 bags wheat flour.

S S Oruro from Basrah.—Agents Datta Mia Khandwani—20644 baskets wet dates, 1092 bags dry dates.

WAUDBY ROAD ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph published in your paper of Wednesday last as regards the accident of the Motor Car No. 4539 at Waudby Road. Of course it is with the court to decide who was really at fault, still I cannot but say that what is stated in the said paragraph that I was seated in my car on that occasion etc., is in fact quite untrue and misleading. I hope therefore you will publish this and do justice.—Yours, etc.

P. C. LENTIN.

Forjett Street, Bombay.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

BY "KRISTODAS,"

Bombay is flooded with Committees and Commissions at present and the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee is one of these Committees. It is very interesting to note the different viewpoints placed before such Committees and to a student of psychology and politics the evidence given must afford food for thought and reflection. At no time before, perhaps, did we have so many Committees sitting at the same period of time engaged with questions on which commercial opinion was so bitterly divided as now. Whether it is the Mercantile Marine Committee or the Tarif Committee or the Royal Commission on Public Services, the views of the Indian and English mercantile communities are sharply divided. The position of the Indian commercial community with regard to Mercantile Marine is very clear and definite. They say in fact that British domination in this country has worked to the ruin both of ship-building and shipping industries, as it led to the ruin of so many other industries in this country, for furthering the interests of British trade and industries. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's note appended to the report of the Indian Industrial Commission, the "History of Ship-building in India" by Radha Kumudmukerjee, "The Economic History of British India" by Romesh Chandra Dutt all these bear out the contention of the Indian commercial community that Indian shipping which was once in a pristine condition has gone the way of other industries in the country which were killed by the heavy and scandalous import duty placed in the United Kingdom on imports of cotton and woollen piece-goods. The Indian commercial community says in effect the Government of India must now make reparations for all its sins of commission and omission and help India to have her own Mercantile Marine in the near future. India wants a mercantile marine not only because national shipping is essential for even the very existence of a country in these times, not to speak of its trade and industries, but also because it forms, as Mr. Lalji Naranji very well pointed out in his oral evidence before the Mercantile Marine Committee, the very backbone and basic foundation of banking, insurance, foreign trade, in fact of all that constitutes the economic and financial strength of a people. Shipping is thus the very soul of a nation's economic and industrial life and one cannot condemn too strongly the evidence tendered by European commercial interests running down this agitation for national mercantile marine and contending that India's trade is served at present by British shipping and does not stand in need of any Indian shipping. Are all these British Chambers of Commerce and commercial interests prepared to say that if British trade is served by Italian or American shipping, they will not like to have any British shipping of their own? Among all the numerous causes which have acted as irritants between the United States of America and England at present, is not the effort made by the United States Government to have a powerful mercantile marine fleet of its own one of the greatest causes? And yet the Bombay Chamber of Commerce expressed themselves against any form of subsidy or help which would go to form an Indian Mercantile Marine. They said that no form of State-said was desirable or economically sound and that a system of bounties was unnecessary to India "as it was an integral part of the British Empire," meaning that India did not stand in need of shipping of her own as she was served by British shipping. The Chamber urged for a free coastal trade thus putting its foot down upon the proposal of restricting the coasting trade of India to Indian bottoms which is one of the main and fundamental remedies suggested by Indian Chambers of Commerce and Indian shippers and ship-owners in the interests of the country. The Chamber said that India was unsuitable as a ship-building centre and opined that very few youths of this country would choose a sea-profession as officers. Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., said that they had received a few applications from Indians for service as officers but they were repeated. Still on the strength of this feat they considered that communal prejudices kept back the men. The gist of all the European evidence is one and the same: that no steps should be taken by the Government to help forward the Indian shipping or ship-building, that the coasting trade should be open to all ships, that Indian youths cannot be trained as officers, etc., in short, that India must continue to rest content with the helot position she occupies in the matter of shipping and Ship-building, and that all her economic interests must play a second fiddle to the paramount interests of the Empire or the United Kingdom.

WHAT OF THE EMPIRE?

I am informed that one question put to Mr. Lalji Naranji was whether the development of Indian shipping would not lead to disruption of the Empire and to a great injury to the British interests and that his reply was that though it might lead to these results in future the interest of India should be held paramount and everything should be done to help her shipping. This question is the real crux of the whole situation. British commercial interests in this country feel that the development of Indian shipping would come in the way of the expansion of British trade and industries and would even ultimately injure such trade and industries to a large extent. These interests, therefore, which according to their own showing, are here as benefactors of the poor in this country, would not have Indian shipping developed at all, rather than take even a remote chance of British commercial interests being injured. The position is very clear and if there was a section of our countrymen who had remained unconvinced even after the deliberations and the report of the Railway Committee with regard to the real attitude and nature of the British commercial interests the evidence recorded before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will show them the line of cleavage between the British and Indian commercial interests. It is impossible to conceive of any common meeting ground between the European and Indian commercial interests. There will, of course, continue to be co-operation between the two so far as their business is concerned. In this country both the Indians and Europeans are either buyers or sellers or producers and as such they have to come into contact with one another but such a sort of co-operation in business should not mislead any one into supposing that there can be any sort of fusion any genuine co-operation with regard to even the economic problems affecting the national interests, not to speak of political issues. Let me give but a few instances of fundamental economic issues and let me ask if any one supposes co-operation possible. Take the agenda of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, now holding their sessions in Bombay: Currency affairs, mercantile marine, tariff duties, is any unity of opinion possible with regard to these questions? Take again Railway questions, development of technical education, Indianisation of the Services, utilisation of indigenous timber, retaliatory measures against the Colonies. Is there, again, I ask, any unity possible with regard to these questions also? Where then, may I ask, is unity and the so-called co-operation possible between Indian and European commercial communities? What is the use of saying that a condition of things exists when cannot exist by the very nature of things? The British commercial community would be ready to co-operate with us I admit, if we leave off our fundamental issues in deference to their wishes. The Indian commercial is now, however, one should think, too well roused to its own interests to think of leaving off its fundamental issues to join hands with the English mercantile community where such a view is impossible. I do not believe that all these commissions and committees sitting now in this country will bring about a new heaven and earth, for they are not meant to do so. They are meant to perpetuate the present state of things with a little tinkering here and a little tinkering there but the service these commissions and committees do to the country is to educate the public opinion, to show to the people the *bonafides* of those who strut forward always as champions of the poor and as benefactors of the people and to show the insurmountable barriers which divide the Indian and the European commercial communities. The latter are the men who when there is any talk of any raising of the tariff in the Assembly against British piecegoods or of boycott of British goods, weep and wail at the so-called miseries and sufferings of the poor as a result of such movements and yet it is they who would always come in the way of the movements intended to develop and foster India's trade and industries with a view to retard them so that, that is the blunt and naked truth, the British trade and British Imperial trade and industries may not suffer.

IS INDIA GETTING POORER?

It seems His Excellency the Governor who attended the session for formally inaugurating the proceedings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce quoted figures to show the increase of productive power, extension of agriculture and development of industries, and remarked ironically, it is said, "and still India is getting poorer." This remark appears to have caused laughter among the courtiers assembled there and naturally too, for the Town Hall in which the Associated Chambers held their opening session did not witness any representatives of poverty-stricken India but representatives of non-Indian commercial India which have helped to make them poor. Laughter was indeed quite in place! I have not before me, when I am writing the figures or the full remarks of His Excellency the Governor when he launched in the field of economies but I shall deal with them in my next review.

BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON DEVELOPMENT TRUST ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

The Burma Legislative Council to-day carried, despite strenuous opposition from the Nationalist Party, a resolution urging the Government to amend the Rangoon Development Trust Act, 1920, so as to allow adequate Burmese representation on the Board of Trustees and appoint a Special Committee with a non-official majority to enquire into and report on the land value and rents fixed by the Trust and also the cost of reclamation and equipment, and the propriety of the recent attachment for non-payment of rents and to amend the Act so as to allow tenants to refer matters to arbitration.

Another resolution was also passed urging the appointment of a Committee to consider the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission regarding Government aid to Industries and to consider how far they could be adopted in Burma and also to assist, by a loan out of the Rice Control profits, the Burma spinning and weaving companies after due enquiry of the value of the security offered.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

The next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held on the 10th instant and will last for five days. Mr. A. Satyamurti has given notice of a resolution to the effect that Government should withdraw any further participation from the British Empire Exhibition.

THE NEW BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated Tuesday, says:—Under the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 72A of the Government of India Act, his Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Town Hall, Bombay, as the place and 2 p.m. of the eighteenth day of February, 1924, as the time of the meeting of the next session of the Legislative Council.

A BANKER'S SUCCESSFUL SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

At the High Court to-day Justice Ghose disposed of a suit filed by Madho Prosad against the Calcutta Industrial Bank claiming Rs. 12,500. The plaintiff was appointed the manager of the Bank on a salary of Rs. 10,000 a year with a stipulation that, if his services be dispensed with within one year, he would be paid the bonus of a year's salary. Six months after the plaintiff's appointment, the Bank went into liquidation and the plaintiff now claimed the stipulated bonus. His Lordship held the claim valid and ordered the official liquidator to pay the plaintiff the amount claimed.

ATTACK ON INDIAN DOCTORS.

STRONG PROTEST FROM U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 3.

In the memorandum of the U. P. European Services Association placed before the Royal Commission, the following paragraph appeared in the Press:—"The history of the past three years is quoted to show that the politician, recognising the medical service as the key-service to the continuation of Europeans in India, has set himself to eliminate Europeans from this service to the full extent of his power. Facts are next submitted to show that the European Civil Surgeon recruited from the I. M. D. has been most unjustly treated, compared with Indian civil surgeons from the U. P. Medical Service. It is pointed out that under the existing rules, premium is placed on misdemeanour and discount on superior merit and efficiency."

Strong exception has been taken by the U. P. Medical Association to the paragraph referred to and at a stormy meeting held here several speakers pointed out that the Medical Association was not aware of the facts which had been brought to the notice of the Royal Commission to show that the I. M. D. offices have been unjustly treated or that discount is placed on their superior merit and efficiency by their gradual elimination from the civil surgeoncies. A fairer representation of facts would be to state that members of the I. M. D. have been trained primarily for subordinate work in the army and do not, as a rule, possess even registrable qualification by right of which they would be considered competent to practise in the United Kingdom and in view of these facts I. M. D. officers cannot be classed amongst officers of superior merit and efficiency or be considered fit to hold civil surgeoncies.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this Association strongly protests against the malicious aspersions cast on the U. P. Medical Service in the implication that premium is placed on the misdemeanour of its officers. The past record of the U. P. Medical Service goes to show that its officers have acquitted themselves creditably whenever and wherever they have been given a fair trial. Individual instances of defects in professional equipment or conduct—which can be traced to all advices—cannot be looked upon as a proof of inefficiency of the whole service, unless racial bias eclipses the bright aspects of capacity and conduct to prejudice the just claims of a particular service.

"This Association regrets that no opportunity was given to refute this baseless attack on the U. P. Medical Service by granting permission of oral evidence before the Royal Commission."

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE AND INDIAN APPEALS.

At the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on November 14, when two petitions were presented on behalf of Indian natives who had been convicted of murder and had been sentenced to death, for special leave to appeal, Lord Dunedin said that he had sat in a great many of such cases, but he did not remember any attempts so glaringly made as these to bring up for review a question of mere evidence. Of course, he could understand that a man who was going to be hanged clung at any straw and he could understand that counsel only obeyed instructions and did their duty in putting forward such petitions, but he thought that it ought to be clearly appreciated and recognized in India that there was not a chance of the Judicial Committee's turning itself into a mere Court of Criminal Appeal. They could not take up the two cases before them without making themselves such a Court.

Mr. Dunne, K.C., said that the difficulty in which counsel and solicitors were placed was that while as in these two cases they knew the application for leave to appeal was hopeless, their clients in India insisted on such applications.

Lord Haldane said that it was very desirable that what Lord Dunedin had said should be well understood all over India. As for preventing people from appealing to the King-Emperor they must remember that they were dealing with the East and that people had a constitutional right to present these petitions for leave to appeal. But it was an idle form when it was a mere question of evidence. The sooner that was understood the better.

Mr. Dunne said these people, as Lord Dunedin had said, caught at the last straw, and it was difficult to persuade them that there was no chance of the petitions being granted. He hoped their Lordships' comment's would be communicated to the various Courts and circulated all over India.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	4	1 17	28 4	4	7 22	19 8
		13 2	25 11		18 58	16 6
W	5	1 49	28 0	5	7 58	19 10
		13 37	25 8		19 30	17 3
Th.	6	9 12	27 6	6	3 23	19 2
		22 17	29 4		15 35	13 1
F.	7	--	--	--	--	--
Sat.	8	--	--	--	--	--
S.	9	8-23-51	30 10	9	5 58	17 9
		11 45	28 5		17 48	14 0
M.	10	0 39	31 0	10	6 46	17
		12 33	28 2		18 33	14

A Bangalore message says that Sir B. N. Sarma and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru who arrived at Bangalore have left for Kharpur.—A.P.

MURDER OF MAJOR FINNIS.

LATEST NEWS FROM BALUCHISTAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 3.

The latest news received from Baluchistan regarding the murder of Major Finnis shows that he was driving to Manikwa to attend the joint Jirgah about to be held there.

Owing to some mistake no orders had been issued to Zhet Levy Corps, to place the usual pickets at a critical point on the road, known as the Hassuband Pass, a spot, which is rendered more dangerous from the fact that it is the meeting point of several tribal limits. Major Finnis's car was fired upon as it entered the Pass, by about five men who were concealed behind the boulders. The Major and the driver were shot through the head and death appears to have been instantaneous. The third occupant of the car, a tribal levy, named Mehrab, was still alive when the relief party reached the spot, some three hours later and was able to make a statement about the tragedy. Parties have been sent out in all likely directions and the passes held, but so far without result. The Trackers report confirms the report that the murderers numbered only five or six persons.

EVIL OF BRIBERY.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S FIRMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 3.

The following is an English translation of a special firman just issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam:—

Whereas there is strong reason to believe that the evil of bribery and corruption has taken hold of various departments of the State and that this pernicious habit is also rife in the districts, I have resolved to cleanse the administration both judicial and executive of a reproach like this which is an ugly blot on the public service. In the best interests of my beloved subjects and good government the situation has to be handled with stern determination. I accordingly order as follows:

(1) Anyone who has given a bribe or illegal gratification to a public servant or has been a party to such an offence is directly to prefer a complaint in writing to the President of the Council for due and proper investigation.

(2) If on investigation the complaint is found to be *bona fide* the complainant shall have free pardon if he has himself given a bribe or illegal gratification or has been a party to the commission of such an offence in respect of which he has preferred the complaint.

(3) If on the other hand false and frivolous complaints are made and the public servant complained against is on investigation found to be incorrect then complainant shall be punished.

(4) On receipt of the complaint the President of the Council shall refer the matter for enquiry and report to a Committee of three members of the Council after submitting an *ierdasht* petition to the Nizam and obtaining orders thereupon.

(5) When an order for enquiry is issued full opportunity shall be given to the public servant against whom allegations are made to defend himself before the committee.

(6) All public servants are called upon to observe strict supervision on their immediate subordinates to prevent the taking of bribe or illegal gratification and any slackness in this connection shall be noticed with grave severity by the Government.

(7) When a case of bribery or illegal gratification has come to the notice of a public servant and he has reason to believe that an offence has been committed he shall forthwith confidentially report the circumstances direct to the President of the Council.

I command the public and all servants of the Government to unite and assist the administration by every lawful means to eradicate this evil. My President of the Council is directed to give his personal care to the speedy realisation of this reform.

ST. ANDREWS DINNER AT RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler was present at the St. Andrews dinner last night. Mr. James MacKenna presided. In his speech Mr. Mackenna referred to the political conditions in Burma under the Reforms and said the conditions, of course, had changed but they had not so much altered by the actual reforms as by the gradual change in administration, the method which had been coming on gradually for years and many of which were long overdue. After dealing with the importance of committees round table conferences which are part of the Reformed Administration, Mr. Mackenna referred to the party in the Council, Government was faced by an opposition solidly organised which might or might not be amenable to argument, but which voted with remarkable consistency and unity. Division into parties was, of course, the basis of party Government and doubtless in due course there would probably be a little more give and take than there was at present

His Excellency in responding casually referred to the latest report on the retrenchment and said 'We have recently had a committee called the Retrenchment Committee which had done everything except perhaps retrench (laughter). It has produced a very able report indeed which constitutes a sort of service regulations for the Government and for the whole of the official and non-official world. It is a very valuable document indeed." He welcomed the statement of Mr. Mackenna that they were satisfied with the Reforms as a tribute from one of large experience and exhorted the Scotsmen to continue to help the Government and the people for the good of Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.983	inches
Temperature of Air	76.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.7	"
Dew Point	61.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	61%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	4.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	81.4	"
Minimum do. do.	71.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,W,NW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	173	miles
Fall of rain		inches
Total fall during month		"
Do. do. do. year		"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of		"

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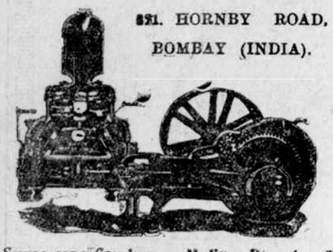

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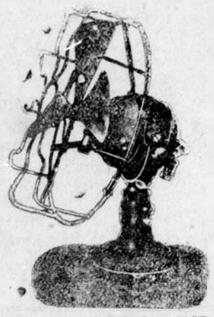

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